THE BEE
WASHINGTON
VOL XXXI NO 46 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY APRIL 15, 1911

Congressional Library

Gregorv and Washington

IS IT MALICIOUS PROSECUTION?

CASE OF MESSRS. GREGORY AND WASHINGTON,

Before the Executive Committee of the Trustee Board of Howard University—Was Dr. Thirkield Consistent?—Was Dismissal the Remedy? Great Indignation Among the People.

Statement of Attorney Davis.

Attorney Henry E. Davis spoke of the injustice done to Messrs. Gregory and Washington by the hasty and ill-advised action of President Thirkield, an action based upon an anonymous letter. He therefore asked that all previous action be vacated and that the matter be reopened. This request was not granted, and the young men were called upon to make their statements.

Contents of Anonymous Letter.

In the meantime the anonymous letter was exhibited. It contained the following charges:

1. Mr. Gregory had not received a degree of A. B., and therefore a diploma from Howard College, in 1910.

This charge was proven to be absolutely false by the statement of Dean Kelly Miller, who testified that he had personally communicated with the dean of Howard (Mr. Wells) and had found that Mr. Gregory had regularly graduated with his class in June, 1910, and had received his diploma.

2. Messrs. Gregory and Washington had entered a saloon, had become intoxicated, had been disorderly on the street and in the street cars, had vomited and been disorderly in Martin's cafe (11th and U streets northwest), and Mr. Gregory had had his goatee shaved off while thus intoxicated.

Statement of President Thirkield.

President Thirkield then made his statement as follows: He had received an anonymous letter as above, and had called in a teacher (Mr. Pollard), who had stated that he had heard that Messrs. Gregory and Washington had been in a saloon in the city; that he had called Mr. Gregory in on Thursday evening, and that he had stated that he had entered a saloon, had drunk a glass of whiskey and a glass of wine, but denied that he had been in the least intoxicated. When called in Mr. Washington corroborated this statement.

The president further stated that the teacher had seen them on the car and that they had entered a colored saloon.

Statement of Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Gregory then made his statement in substance as follows: He, Mr. Washington and Mr. Pollard had breakfasted at 10:30 on Saturday morning at Martin's cafe, after which Mr. Pollard had returned to the University, while Mr. Gregory and Mr. Washington went to the Carnegie Library, and thence to Saks' clothing store; that at about 1:30, in looking for a place to get lunch, they were directed to Busch's place on E street (white and not a colored place, as stated by the president), which they found to be a saloon, with an uninviting lunch counter in the rear; that they therefore decided to return to Martin's for dinner, but that on leaving they each had a small toddy (hot water, lemon and whiskey, and not a glass of whiskey, as stated by the president, and a small glass of Port wine; that they then went in some stores on Pennsylvania avenue, and at about 3:30 they boarded an Eleventh street car, went to Martin's cafe and washed in his regular bath-room upstairs; that they then went to Costin's barber shop, where Mr. Gregory was shaved by Mr. Costin; that they then returned to Martin's at about 5:30, had supper, where they met Mr. Cobb and Mr. Ford, and that they went with the latter to Dr. Henry's, on You street, and that later (8:30), they all went to Ford Dabney's moving picture show, and that upon leaving that place at about 10:30, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Washington returned to their rooms. Mr. Gregory stated most positively that neither he nor Mr. Washington had been in the least intoxicated.

Mr. Gregory stated that he was called in by the president, and that he frankly made the above statement to the president, believing that he would be dealt fairly with. The president stated to him that he had the utmost respect and confidence in his character, and that in every respect his work at the University had been highly satisfactory, with the exception of this one instance, and that he (the president) would personally be willing to overlook the matter, but that there were those who were forcing him to take some action; that the students knew all about the affair, that the alumni knew about it and were forcing some action, and that the community in general knew about it.

Early on the following morning Mr. Gregory called upon Dean Miller, who stated that he thought that he could at least remain until the end of the year. Mr. Gregory again saw Dean Miller at 10 o'clock, and the Dean advised him to resign upon the grounds that the committee would not accept the resignation and that he would fare better in the end. At 10:30 he saw Dean Cook in his office, and was advised by the Dean that he (Mr. Gregory) was a victim of circumstances, certain other facts that had occurred some time ago putting the University in an embarrassing light and forcing them to take some action now.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Washington were summoned to appear before the president and Deans Miller and Cook. At that time the president stated that the matter had been carefully gone over, and that the result was that the young men must accept one of two alternatives: either they must resign or to be summarily dismissed. When asked how long a time would be given for a consideration of the matter, the president replied that he must have the decision at once, but finally granted fifteen minutes to the young men to consider the matter. At the expiration of that time they handed in their resignations, although they protested against it.

Upon the receipt of the resignations the president urged them to leave the city at once, to ward off criticism from the press and the University.

Statement of Dean Miller.

Dean Miller stated that upon the receipt of the anonymous letter that he had carefully investigated the charges and had not been able to find one scintilla of evidence to support them; that he had sounded the community and had found that every one was entirely ignorant of the alleged actions of Messrs. Gregory and Washington. He further stated that he had held out strongly for other less drastic action than that proposed by the president, and that he had only consented to it when the president assured him that it was a public matter.

Dean Cook.

Dean Cook stated that just as he was hurriedly leaving for the Senior ball in the city that the president had put a hypothetical case of teachers being drunk and disorderly before him, and that he had upon those grounds consented to the president's action; that he never understood until recently that Messrs. Gregory and Washington were not drunk and disorderly.

Dean Moore.

Dean Moore stated that he was out of town during the entire proceedings.

Dean Cummings.

Dean Cummings stated that he had heard nothing concerning the matter rumored in his department (academic).

Congressman White.

Ex-Congressman George H. White, president of the alumni association of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and an honorary member of the board of trustees, urged the committee to reinstate the young men; that failure to do so would bring far greater unfavorable criticism upon the University than the reinstatement itself.

President Thirkield to Mr. Gregory.

After the meeting President Thirkield assured Mr. Gregory that he had stated to the committee that he had the highest regard and respect for him; that he had the utmost confidence in his character, and that the doors of Howard University would not be closed to him in the future.

Judge Atkinson.

Judge Atkinson, in addressing the committee, stated that the position of the president of a university was a difficult one and that it became necessary for a good executive committee to support its president at all hazards.

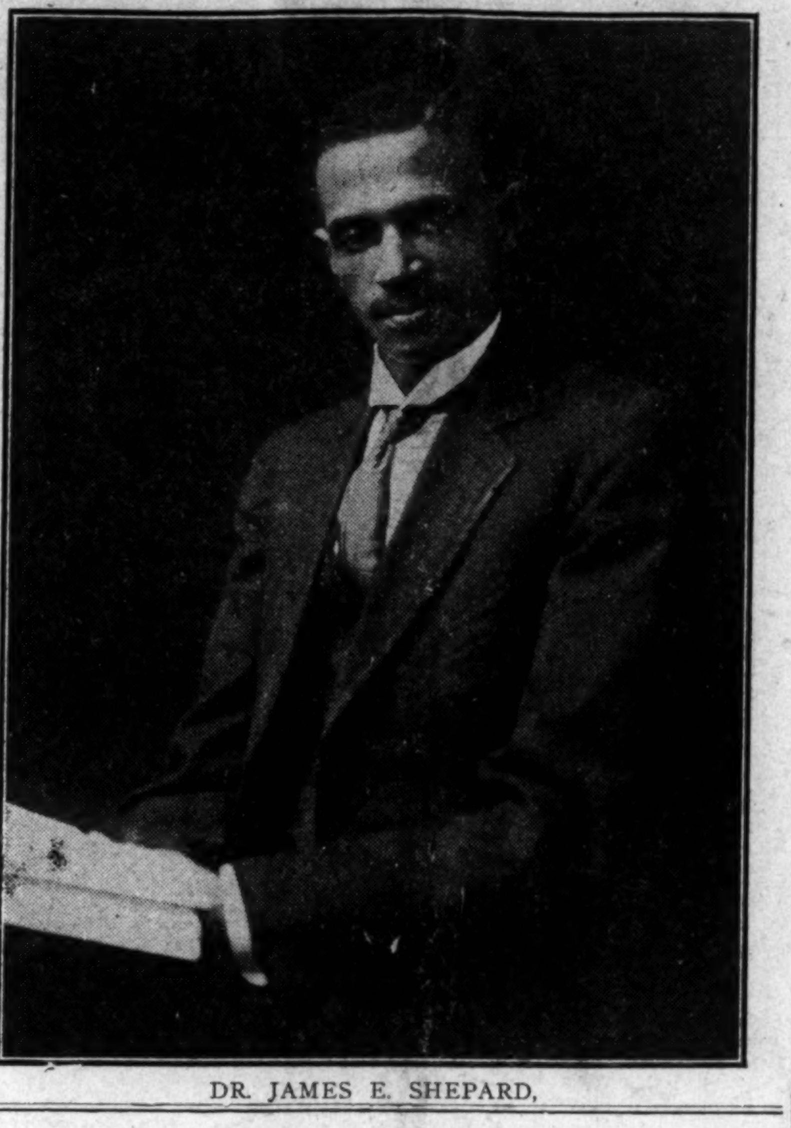
Excitement and indignation among the people is growing daily. Congressional interference is probable.

Book Lovers.

The special meeting of the Booklovers' Club, held last Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Andrew F. Hilyer, on 6th street, was for the purpose of listening to a paper by the Hon. Archibald H. Grimke, on Savonarola. The program of the club's work for the present season comprises "A Trip Through Italy," and at different times during the season special meetings are held, on which occasions special guests favor the club with papers which throw such side lights on the men and movements in Italian history as will greatly aid the work of the club. Mr. Grimke's paper, the third in the series, proved a rare treat, both in the subject selected and in the comprehensive treatment he accorded it. He reviewed at length the religious and political conditions that existed in Italy at the time when Savonarola joined the order of the Dominican Monks, tracing his rise in power and influence with the people as he espoused their cause against the iniquitous oppression of the church. He showed how Savonarola's strong faith in the righteousness of his cause enabled him to pass through the series of inhuman tortures imposed upon him by the Romanish church, and finally led him to that triumphant martyrdom of which the world has had so few examples. Mr. Grimke brought to the treatment of his subject all the wealth of his highly cultured mind, and in the chasteness and choice of his language presented a most scholarly analysis of one of the world's great characters. Another pleasing feature of the evening's program was the rendition of two musical selections from Italian composers by Mrs. Robert Pelham, whose musical skill enables her to interpret the great masters easily and render them charmingly.

Mrs. Hilyer introduced the participants in the program in her usual felicitous manner, and her gracious hospitality made the evening greatly enjoyable. The entire local membership of the club, with Mrs. Henry E. Baker, as its president, were present, and among the other guests were Mrs. J. C. Wright, Mrs. Kelly Miller, Mrs. Robert Pelham, Mrs. Charles Hall, Mrs. W. V. Funnell, Mrs. W. T. Vernon, Mrs. A. P. Albert, Mrs. Nellie Williams and Mrs. T. J. Calloway.

Miss Harriet Shadd presided at the tea table, assisted by Misses Edna Grey, Nina Grimke and Ida Mitchell.



DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD,

The Anonymous Letter

WHO WROTE IT?

Rejected Suitor Charged With Its Authorship.

It has been a question of conjecture as to the authorship of the anonymous letter that was written against the two Howard University teachers, Messrs. Gregory and Washington, and sent to the president of Howard University, and which forced their resignations. It is stated upon good and well-founded authority that one of the young men had won the admiration of a very accomplished teacher in the public schools and a native of this city, and from one of the leading families. She is about 19 years of age, and has recently sprung into notoriety by her many accomplishments. The young man, whom it is alleged, is the author of the anonymous letter, is a graduate of Howard University, class of 1910, and is said to have been envious of one of the dismissed teachers because he cut him out. He had often made threats, it is said, that he would get even with them, which threats he carried into execution by sending the anonymous letter to President Thirkield, who has since said that he didn't dismiss the boys on account of the anonymous letter, but it is stated by counsel for the young men that the anonymous letter was the basis of the charges. The counsel for the young men declare that the anonymous letter is false and slanderous, and action will be taken for the arrest and conviction of the author.

A prominent member of Congress has, or will make a demand for the stenographic proceedings of the star chamber investigation, and have the entire matter referred to the Secretary of the Interior for investigation.

To a representative of The Bee President Thirkield stated that he had to dismiss the boys for protection of the one thousand or more pupils at the University.

He was asked, didn't he think that his action was rather drastic? To that answer he said that he had the highest admiration for young Gregory, and had he (Gregory) taken his advice, he would have been reinstated next Fall.

There are certain members of Congress who don't think as Dr. Thirkield does, and a Congressional investigation is looked for into the affairs and conduct of Howard University. It is quite likely that Attorneys Cole and Davis will apply to the United States Attorney for a warrant for the alleged author of the anonymous letter, and make him prove what he alleged against the young men.

NOTHING IN IT.

United States Attorney Wilson Has Nothing to Report.

United States Attorney Wilson, who has been investigating the charges referred to him against a member of the Excise Board, is reported to have said that he has found nothing against the member of the Excise Board, and so far as his office is concerned it has nothing to report. This declaration of the United States Attorney ends the "tempest in a tea pot." If there is one board of the District Government that is doing its duty it is the assessor's office. From the beginning Commissioner Rudolph has said that there was nothing in the charges that were made against the member of the Excise Board, but for the satisfaction of the public and the widespread publicity given the charges, he would refer the entire matter to the United States Attorney, which has resulted in a vindication of the member and the Excise Board.

Dr. James E. Sheppard

RELIGIOUS TRAINING SCHOOL

Great Work at Durham, N. C., This Spring and Summer.

The National Religious Training School, at Durham, N. C., of which Dr. James E. Shepard is president, will no doubt have a busy school year. Among some of the official announcements are a series of lectures twice daily from July 6 to 13th, by Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Hulburt, of New Jersey, one of the world's greatest authorities on the Bible.

From July 13th to 10th, a series of addresses on religious instruction and the Bible will be delivered by Rev. Dr. W. Y. Chapmon, an able pastor and speaker, of Roseville Avenue Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.

Dr. S. N. Voss, one of the great Biblical scholars and teachers, will make addresses from July 20th to 29th. Dr. Voss is District Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society.

Prof. Jesse Johnson, D. D., professor of Apologetics and Church History, Xenia Seminary, Xenia, Ohio, will deliver a series of addresses from July 26 to August 2d. Professor Johnson is well versed in Bible subjects. Hear him.

Rev. Dr. Jasper C. Massee, D. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn., another able speaker, is expected to be present to lecture from August 1st to 7th.

From August 9th to 13th, Rev. H. A. Kelsey, D. D., a great preacher and orator of East Liverpool, Ohio, also a strong friends of the National Religious Training School, who believes in the uplift of the race, will address the school.

It will certainly be inspiring to listen to Rev. Geo. H. Miller, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Steubenville, Ohio, who will deliver addresses during the month of August.

Prof. Kelly Miller, the well known orator of the world, will spend a week at the Training School, giving his attention to special work in mathematics and lectures on the race's forward movement.

Miss J. C. Pratt, head of an important movement in an institution in Selma, Mass., will give attention to special work in the domestic science department during the session.

Those desiring instruction in woodwork may get it during this session, when the mechanical building will open.

The basketry department shall remain open during the season, with an expert instructor. The pupils will be able, after four or five weeks' training, to make baskets, mats, etc.

The Second Annual Summer School of the National Religious Training School will open at Durham, N. C., on July 5, covering a period of five weeks, ending August 13th.

This school will be enjoyable and profitable in Bible study, music, education for teachers and religious workers. There are to be six general series of ten lectures. Each general topic occupies a week. The afternoon lectures are to be short and popular, while the evening lectures and entertainments will be a relaxation in the meantime, an elevating kind of amusement.

The faculty consists of able men and women who are now engaged in similar lines in some of the great colleges.

In the departments of arts and crafts and domestic arts and sciences, courses are offered for teachers now engaged in teaching branches of practical work for the amateur.

Prof. T. P. Smith, formely president of Smith Business College, Lynchburg, Va., assisted by Miss E. Z. Pendleton, will instruct in the commercial department, in which the following subjects will be taught: Banking, penmanship, correspondence, real estate, insurance.

The National Religious Training School is interdenominational. Its aim is to train those who desire Christian work in any form. The study of the English Bible is very prominent.

OPEN, FRANK AND FLAT DENIAL.

From Atlanta (Ga.) Independent.

Tuesday morning the Constitution, our morning contemporary, and other dailies, carried the dispatch purporting to come from Philadelphia alleging that Dr. Washington had announced the justification of Ulrich's unwarranted and brutal attack upon his body in New York; that Dr. Washington stated in an interview that Ulrich was justifiable and did no more under the circumstances than any other man would have done; that if Ulrich had reasons to believe that some Negro had been bribed to kidnap his daughter, he had a right to assault him without notice or warrant, and that so far as he was concerned, there would be no prosecution.

Now these statements in the daily papers were so inconsistent with every sense of decency and honor that the Independent at once wrote Mr. Washington asking him to confirm or deny the truthfulness of the interview. We publish below the correspondence. We could not believe for a moment that Dr. Washington, in the teeth of the support of his friends and the press who believe so firmly in his innocence and who so universally condemned the assault, could so far forget the allegiance of his friends as to pardon an assassin or an attempt to take his life in cold blood. The correspondence explains itself and exonerates Dr. Washington, and the confidence of his friends is still firm and explicit in his integrity.

Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 28, 1911.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

My Dear Brother: I notice a dispatch in the Constitution from Philadelphia, March 27th, to the effect that you had justified Ulrich in attacking you, and that you had stated that he had not done any more than any other man would have done under similar circumstances; that he had a right to attack you if he believed his daughter was about to be kidnapped.

I want to know did you authorize this interview or is there any truth in it whatever, so far as you are concerned?

Faithfully,
B. J. DAVIS.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,
March 29, 1911.

Mr. B. J. Davis, 16½ N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Mr. Davis: There is not the slightest truth in the dispatch in the Constitution referred to in your letter of March 28th. I am sending you herewith copy of telegram which I immediately forwarded to Mr. John S. Durham as soon as I saw the dispatch to which you call attention.

There is not the slightest truth in the statement either that I justified the attack made upon me by Ulrich or that I intimated that he would not be prosecuted.

Yours very truly,
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

(Telegram.)

March 27, 1911.

Mr. John S. Durham, 4816 Florence Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please see or telephone Dr. Talcott Williams, editor of the Philadelphia Press, tonight that his paper has done me a serious injustice in printing the interview which I am informed appears in Monday's paper. I have not intimated to any one that Ulrich was justified in attacking me, or that the prosecution of the case would be dropped. (Signed)
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Tuskegee, Ala., March 29, 1911.

The Atlanta Independent: Dr. Booker T. Washington emphatically repudiates the dispatches sent out from Philadelphia early in the week intimating that the prosecution of Ulrich, the man who assautled him a week ago in New York city would be dropped. Dr. Washington also brands as a misstatement the intimation that he has in any way justified the unprovoked attack upon him. The whole story, he states, is a cruel misrepresentation and does him grave injustice. So far as Dr. Washington is able to do it Ulrich will be prosecuted to the limit, and the charge changed to felonious assault if this can be brought about.

CORRESPONDENT.

Negro Business League.

The Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League did wisely in re-electing Prof. Chas. H. Moore as National Organizer of that body. He has mad a phenomenal record in the past two years, and under virile supervision local Leagues have been organized in all the important centers of Negro population in the land. The attendance each year is growing larger and for much of this healthful growth the National League is indebted to Prof. Moore. His notes in the various papers, showing signs of commercial progress among our people, are not only adding to our fund of information, but are having a stimulating effect upon every line of industry in which the race is engaged. The League is fortunate in being able to retain Prof. Moore's valuable services.—The Florida Sentinel.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

(By Miss G. B. Maxfield.)

William Howell, of Wilmington, N. C., known as "War Bill," for his record in both Mexican and civil wars, died last week at the age of 105 years.

Forty-six years ago last Sunday, General Robert E. Lee, commanding the armies of the Confederacy, formally surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant, in command of the Northern forces. Appomattox will be ever remembered.

According to statistics 1,500,000 foreign workmen are employed in this country, 800,000 of whom are holding industrial positions, and 700,000 are agriculturists.

It is reported from Peking that Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the former Chinese Minister to the United States, is either to return to this country or to become president of the Wai Wu Piu, the Chinese foreign board.

It is announced by Maiden Lane, center of the wholesale jewelry trade in the United States, that recent successful experiments of chemists have succeeded in producing an artificial coral which has the same pink color, same weight and temperature as the original.

There was introduced into Congress by Senator James, of Washington, a bill permitting employees in the civil service of the government to present grievances to Congress.

Dr. Edward Palmer, more than eighty years of age, and one of the distinguished botanists of America, died in this city last week.

Theodore Roosevelt made his first public declaration last Saturday as to his candidacy for the Presidency. He said "I am not an aspirant for anything because I have had everything."

It is said Madison Square Garden, in New York, which was sold, was bought by Henry Corn, a New York realty operator. It was erected by a group of New York capitalists, and controlled by a corporation capitalized at $2,000,000.

Gross receipts of the Washington postoffice during the month of March amounted to $139,814.77, or a decrease of 1.41 per cent as compared with March, 1910.

Unless there are standing instructions to the contrary, local letter carriers have been forbidden, under any circumstances, to leave packages or parcels in hallways, vestibles, or on top of letter boxes when delivering mail at apartment houses.

Henry Adolph, who was for a time a personal escort to former Empress Eugenie, also once lieutenant-colonel in the French Army, and a member of the Legion of Honor, died in Providence, R. I., last week.

The death of former Superintendent Wilson was a shock to the city of Washington. Many expressions of regret for his death were given by the officers and teachers.

The colored high and normal schools have decided to hold separate graduation this year, if the board of education will permit. It is thought that separate exercises will greatly diminish the expense of graduation.

Secretary Nagle, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has issued orders requiring all vessels, whether of American or foreign registration, to be equipped with a wireless outfit if they have to pass one of our ports.

The discovery of enormously valuable coal deposits in an unclaimed section of Northwestern New Mexico has been announced by the Interior Department. The fields comprise 1,576,064 acres, near the Colorado border line.

After a long illness, John Trower, said to be the wealthiest Negro in the United States, died last week in Germantown, Pa. His fortune is said to amount to $1,500,000.

The Summer School and Chautauqua, at the National Religious Training School, at Durham, N. C., of which Dr. J. E. Shepard is president, opens July 5.

It is said the Legislature of the State of Kansas has passed a bill appropriating $105,698 for the industrial department of the Western University at Quindaro, Kans.

Hoppner's portrait of Mrs. Beridge has been sold for $32,550. This is the highest price thus far this season at Christie's for a single painting.

Massachusetts is making extensive preparations for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the march through Baltimore of the 6th Regiment. Massachusetts was the first State to strike for the Union fifty years ago.

It is said Miss Louise Trott has been elected clerk of the Circuit Court by the judges in St. Paul, Minn. Miss Trott has been deputy clerk of the court for more than 22 years, and is the third woman in this country to be elected clerk of a United States Court.

After a hot contest, Mrs. Ella Wilson will occupy the Mayor's chair and will preside over the Common Council in Hunniwell, Kans. O. H. Akers, who is town clerk, was her opponent.

The largest enrollment in the history of Tuskegee Institute has been reached, it is announced, this year; 1,712 students, an increase of 50 over the enrollment last year.

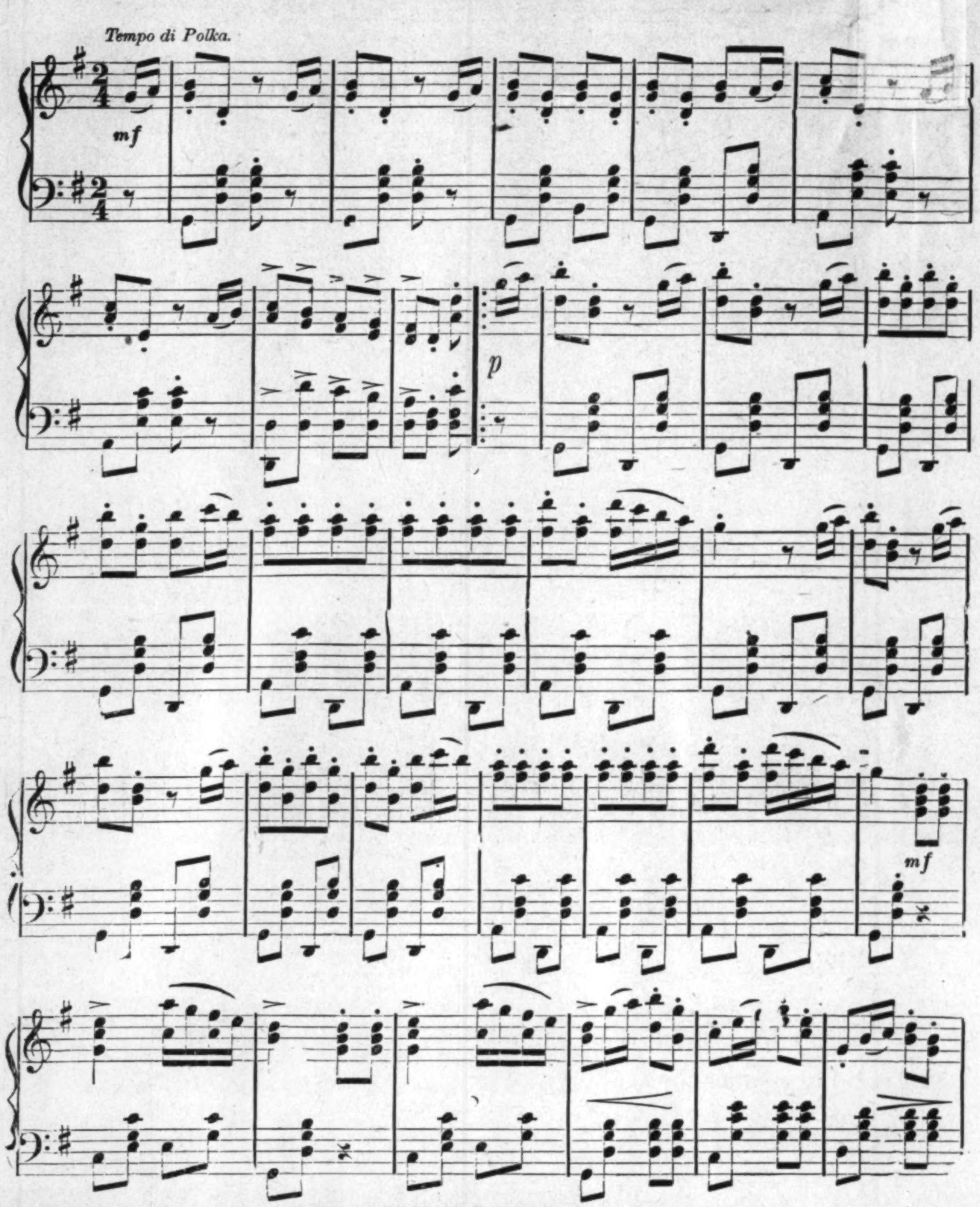
Colored Democrats.

The colored Democrats, who have only succeeded in securing one place under the Democratic House, and he is Mr. Charles Barnes, has decided to hold a National Negro Democratic convention at Indianapolis, Ind. This meeting is for the purpose of securing a few more jobs, no doubt. There are no places for colored Democrats in the House as it looks today. There may be a few such places given the faithful black Democratic brows quite likely.

Polka from FLOTOW'S Opera

MARTHA

As sung by MARY GARDEN at the Manhattan Opera House, N. Y.



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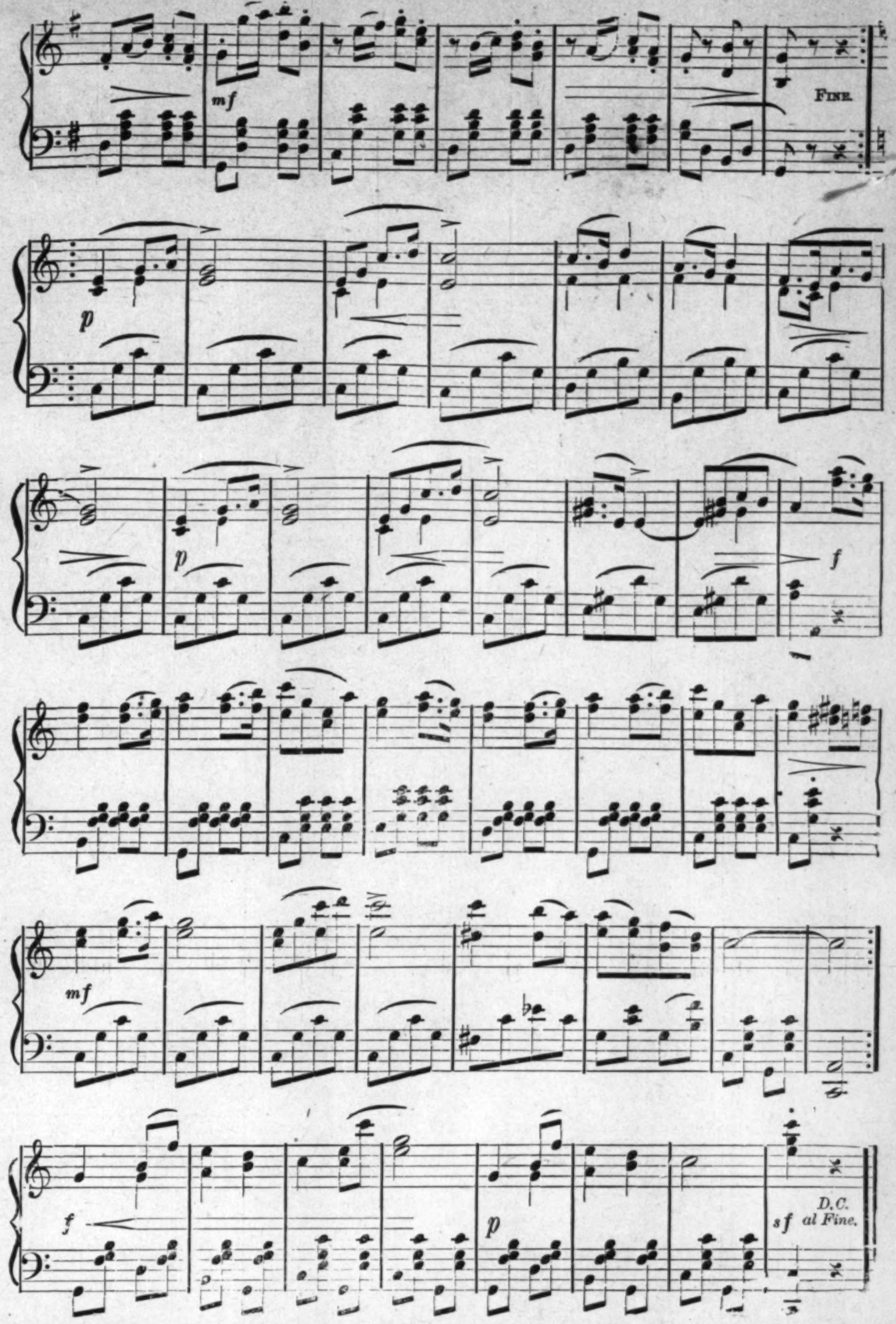

Martha. 2 pp—2

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Ax Head Money.

When Schliemann was digging at the supposed site of Troy he discovered masses of silver in the form of ax heads. Gotze suggested that these were intended not for implements, but for money. Bronze ax heads have also been discovered in ancient remains, mingled with metal pieces in the form of rings, in such a manner as to suggest that all alike were intended to serve as money, and the conclusion is drawn that in ancient times the metal ax head had come to be a popular unit of value for purposes of barter. After it had disappeared as actual money the memory of it, according to this theory, was preserved in the coins of Tenedos, which bore the figure of an ax head. It has been suggested that the "wedge of gold" which Achan stole from the spoils of Jericho and for the stealing of which Joshua had him stoned to death was a specimen of the ancient ax head money.—Harper's Weekly.

A Youthful Joke.

"When Mark Twain was the editor of the Virginia City Enterprise," said an essayist at the Franklin inn in Philadelphia, "a servant girl in the neighboring town of Lovelock unexpectedly fell heir to $300,000. Her name was Miriam Rogers. A day or two after the announcement, while all Virginia City and Lovelock hummed with Miriam's good luck, Mark Twain printed on the editorial page of the Enterprise this paragraph:

"'If Miriam Rogers of Lovelock, who recently inherited a large fortune, will call at this office she will hear something greatly to her advantage. We are bachelors.'"—New York Press.

Surmounting a Difficulty.

A man of tact always manages to get out of a difficulty. The clerk of a parish in England whose business it was to read the first lesson in the church came across the chapter in David in which the names Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego occur twelve times.

Finding it extremely difficult to pronounce these names, he went through the chapter referring to them as "the aforesaid gentlemen."

Her Self Possession.

"Miss Oldcastle is always self possessed no matter what happens."

"Well, she ought to be seeing that she has had practice in the self possession line for at least thirty-five years."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Elusive Economy.

Economy, unlike charity, doesn't usually begin at home. In fact, economy doesn't begin anywhere as often as it should.—Atchison Globe.

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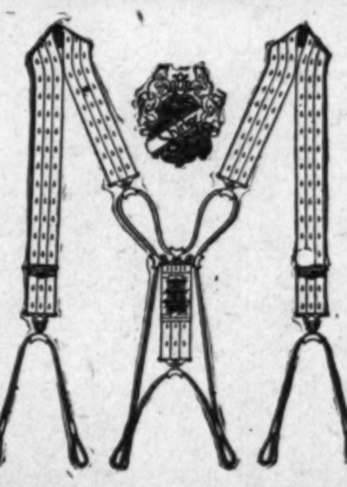
SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS



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Plans are being projected by the associations of colored physicians, pharmacists and dentists of Macon, Ga., to erect a hospital for colored people to cost not less than five thousand dollars. Thirteen hundred dollars have already been subscribed.

T. Thomas Fortune, the veteran editor, was given $315 as a tribute to his work and worth.

A movement is on foot to have colored dental surgeons given places in the United States Army. The movement is being pushed to a successful issue by several influential colored men here and elsewhere.

The State of Pennsylvania has appropriated $86,000 for the Douglass hospital, which is colored. The State also appropriated $8,000 for building purposes.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

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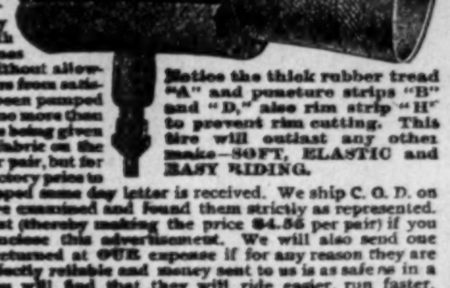

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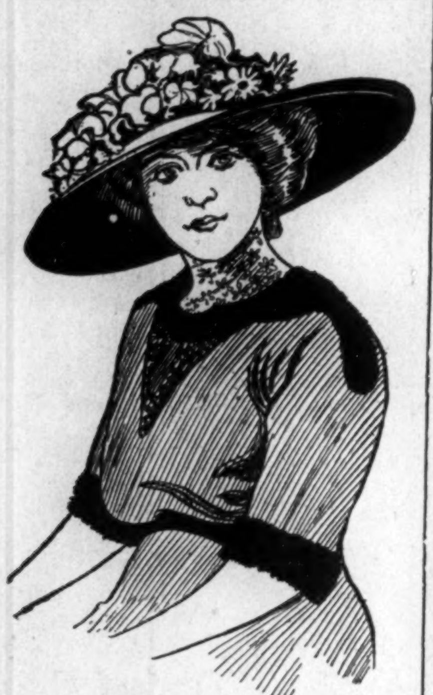
SPRING HATS.

Both Large and Small Ones In Vogue.

The Former Chosen For Evening Wear, and the Latter Go With Street Costumes — Directoire Lines Reappear.

Not only the milliners, but the public, have decided that any hat will be in fashion the coming summer provided it covers the head and has no bandeau. One can wear any trimming, any fabric and any size hat that is becoming. The tiny turban is as popular as the immense cart wheel, and the odd part of it is that the latter may be worn with a coat suit on the street and the former with a low house gown at the theater.

Naturally one makes a difference in the choice of fabrics for occasions, but even this is not as pronounced as it was. Since velvet and satin have become everyday materials and are made into one piece frocks and coat suits it is only natural that they should give the same service in millinery as in clothes. One might draw the line at wearing a straw hat with a low gown, but one would not mind wearing a velvet hat with a coat suit of white serge. In fact, this will continue to be the fashion through the spring as it has been through the winter.



The hat may not be all of velvet. Our illustration shows a sailor of moderate size emphasizing the new tendency of the brim to turn up from one ear in order to show the hair, which is now worn over the ears if one is at all fashionable. This hat is of tagal straw lined with black velvet and trimmed with a wreath of spring flowers, including daisies and morning glories, for the note of purple is everywhere, mounted on a scarf of black velvet, which is arranged into loops at the side.

The turbans now in vogue are the kind that will be most worn for all occasions. One seen recently was of white straw so thin and supple that it could be folded up if necessary.

Another woman wore one of the fascinating new spring frocks that take on some of the lines of the directoire. Her hat was an immense affair, quite irregular in shape, sweeping down on one side and rolling up on the other. It was of purple straw of the kind that the French call crin and we call horsehair. It did not weigh more than a feather, for it had no lining or facing. A bow of ribbon which was of supple satin was in black and white stripes.

The gown was of white marquisette, with a girdle of black satin and a band of the same across the bust. The shoulders and sleeves were of purple chiffon cloth over white net. There were two long directoire panels at the back, which were finished with deep pieces of ecru lace.

Crocheted Mats For the Table.

When one has a polished mahogany table care must be taken to protect its surface both from heat and moisture. Even when a heavy material is used under the tablecloth it is hardly sufficient protection. One can buy asbestos mats, but they are not dainty and soil easily. Better than these are mats crocheted from macrami cord. These can be made either oblong or round, according to the shape of the dish under which it is to be used. If only doilies are used on a bare table, individual mats can be made to place under these doilies at each place.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

It is better not to drink water until an hour or two after eating. Water taken immediately after meals is liable to wash the food from the stomach into the intestines before the action of the gastric juices is completed.

Stimulation is merely hurrying and must be followed by resting to equalize matters. After the physical stimulation is removed there comes the time of rest for the heart, during which time a feeling of depression is noticed.

GOLD EMBROIDERY BAGS.

Suggestions For Women Who Are Handy at Making These Attractive Articles.

Every woman appreciates the new styles in gold embroidered bags. Here they are with the gold tissue scarfs and the gold dotted tunics. There is the royal blue and gold bag, for instance. The foundation is of gold colored satin, worked in Japanese chain stich. The darker portions are in the blue. The flap is made of rings crocheted in gold and connected by gold chain stitches, and the lace and tassels are also gold. The lining is of the plain satin.

Very gorgeous, indeed, is the crocheted bag, made like any other Irish crochet lace, but in gold thread. Thin draw strings fasten it.

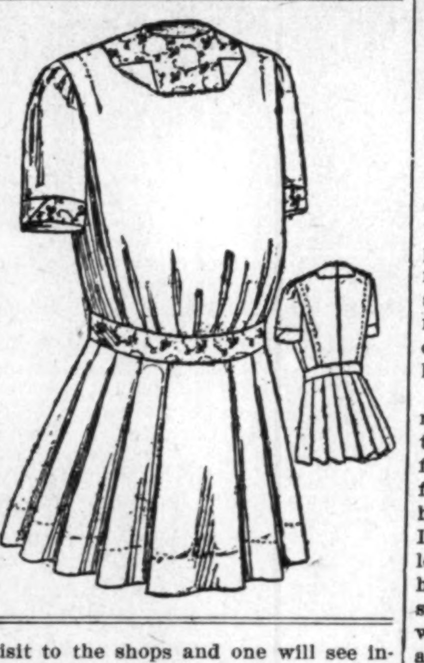
The darker old gold is used in a Dresden ribbon bag. A violet pattern is perhaps best in the ribbon. Make on the pattern of a workbag, but smaller, and sew on the gold lace afterward where the ribbon is seamed together. The bottom is of cardboard covered with ribbon and edged with the lace. The lining and the long strings are of old gold satin.

Dainty bags in ribbon work are very popular. Any light color will do for the bag itself, which is made with the cardboard bottom, etc., just as the bag last described. It is then completely covered with thin gold lace in a close pattern, the lace extending to the edge of the shirred top and being fastened there and at the bottom. On either side the lace is held down by a diagonal row of flowers and leaves in narrow ribbon the same shade as the silk of the bag, with a tiny gold bead as the center of each blossom. Here, then, are a few suggestions for the woman who has the time and ability to perfect one of these exquisite bags.

DRESS FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

The Advent of Spring Necessitates the Selection of Their New Wardrobe.

The wardrobes of the younger members of the family must be attended to with as much thought as those of their elders. This season bordered materials and flouncing are even more popular for their dresses than they are for grownups, because the twenty-seven inch widths are inexpensive and work up nicely without waste. Children are very fond of this style of trimming, and since it is simple and inexpensive there is no reason why it should not be used. The frock pictured is one that can be pleasingly carried out in this style or in plain goods with bands of insertion as a finish.



The first warm day girls will begin to want these dresses, so it is not a bit too early to plan their making. A visit to the shops and one will see innumerable weaves of dainty cotton and linen, so that even the most fastidious cannot fail to find something that will suit and at prices that will be interesting.

For a dressy frock there is nothing prettier shown this season than the plaid and striped cotton voiles. They come in all the lovely pastel shades and do not require a special slip for wear under them, which is much in their favor. Then there are the ginghams and chambrays, which one never tires of and the wearing qualities of which are too well known for it to be necessary to dwell upon them. Figured percales and piques are extremely stylish for morning frocks and do not require trimming other than a band of Hamburg embroidery or Turkish crochet lace.

In spite of the fact that guimpe frocks are not new they are quite as popular as ever. It seems as if there was nothing that could quite take their place whether the dress is of wool or tub material. For the guimpes there comes a new weave of cotton voile in lace effect that is very pretty. It can be had for 75 cents a yard, and, since the new guimpes are cut with the body and sleeves in one, they are very easy to make and require only a small quantity of material. They are made with either long or short sleeves and have the neck cut round. If this dress is developed from bordered material it will be pretty to trim the guimpe, if one is worn, with the border, but otherwise a narrow edging of valenciennes or cluny lace at the neck and sleeves is all that is necessary as a finish.

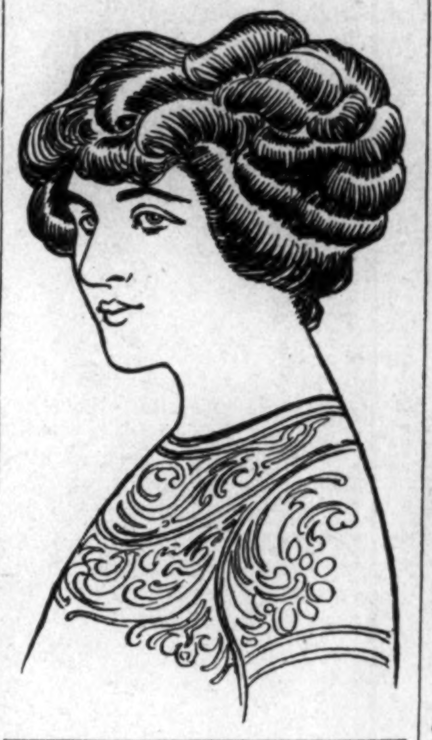
This style dress is suitable for girls from six to twelve years of age, and to make the eight year size it requires three and one-half yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide or two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide.

DRESSING THE HAIR.

Every Woman Should Acquire the Art.

Women Must Study Their Features In Order That They May Effect the Coiffure Best Suited to Them.

A woman's hair, so aptly called her crowning glory, often becomes her Waterloo, and yet, when one knows how, how many weak points it may be made to cover, not to mention the pretty lines which can be brought out by its judicial arrangement. Take the woman with the high, rounding fore head, for instance. Perhaps her hair does grow in a delightful little point in the center of her brow, but do you think she has ever looked into her hand mirror? Her neatly rounded pompadour rises above her rounded forehead, giving her profile a scallop which could easily be avoided by parting her locks, or by arranging them softly over her brow the hard, uncompromising line would be lost and the woman would look ten years younger.



If your features are regular take advantage of the simple peasant hair arrangements popular and swathe the hair closely and bring out the classical lines to advantage, but be shy of anything along this line if your nose is stubby and your face is round. Softly curling locks will suit your style. A large nose will prohibit an exaggerated knot at the back of the head.

Before trying to arrange the hair curl it softly either on a warm iron or on curling papers or rags. These make softer and prettier curls than any of the patented hair curlers.

When the hair is curled brush it well, even though some of the waves come out. A stiff wave suggestive of tight curlers worn all night is never pretty. When the hair is oily and cannot conveniently be washed use a dry shampoo of one pound of white cornmeal to an ounce of ground orris root, one ounce of powdered borax and one-half ounce of bicarbonate of soda.

Sift the ingredients many times to mix them well. This is shaken through the hair, keeping the scalp as free from the powder as possible. After a few minutes brush it out well and the hair will be soft and easily managed. If you are possessed of many stray locks a few drops of bandoline on the hairbrush will help in keeping the stray ends in place, though nothing will give so well groomed an appearance as a thorough brushing of ten or fifteen minutes every day.

Hair ornaments may make or mar. A simple band of black velvet may be the finishing touch of the toilet of one maiden, while it may take every vestige of color from the hair and face of another. Never has this idea been better illustrated than in a play popular this season, a clever actress taking the part of the old maid, whose hair has faded to the nondescript shade often reached by auburn tresses when one is past the first flush of youth. About her head is the conventional band of black. This brings the dull and faded tones into the greatest prominence possible when brown or blue gray would contrast well, bringing out any lights which remain.

Gold, which one would think would take all the color from a blond girl's hair, adds, sometimes greatly, yet the dark haired girl and the one who is fortunate in possessing dead black locks wear black ornaments. On close view they give the hair a rusty appearance, while at a distance they blend with the hair, sometimes giving a very surprising appearance to the silhouette. Let her instead choose a becoming color, or, what is indeed charming, gauze of gold or silver. It is well to purchase inexpensive materials for hair decorations, as they soon become soiled and shabby, and nothing looks more unattractive than dusty finery about the hair. On some a band of tulle either tied in a soft bow or swathed about the head in a turban style is particularly becoming. The inexpensive spangled malines is also effectively used in this way.

For the older woman the more conventional decorations of aigrets are suitable. If the tiara is worn let it be back from the face, as most jewels, as a rule, take color from the cheeks and luster from the eyes.

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Snowshoes need very little care. You don't have to wipe them dry with a chamois, for instance, the prescribed treatment for skates. When taking them off merely tap them against the wall or a tree to shake free the clinging snow and stand them up on their heels outside. Never attempt to dry them before a fire. When they are put away for the summer select a dry place where there will be no danger of mice.—Country Life In America.

The Age of the Microbe.

People just now are living in a state of almost morbid apprehension concerning what they should eat and drink. There have been the paleolithic age and the red sandstone age. The present age would come to be known as the bacillus, microbe and tubercle age.—Lord Rabblesdale in House of Lords.

What It Does.

"Speaking of poetry, does the modern school make us think?"

"Well, it makes us hustle for the dictionary—that is, those of us who have any curiosity at all."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Long and Short of It.

"He may win the race."

"Yes; he's short legged, but long winded."—Detroit Free Press.

River Queen.

Dates are now opened for the season of 1911 for the River Queen. Col. Lewis Jefferson, who has always catered to the wishes of the people, and Mr. Bensinger, who never fails to do what he can to please the citizens, have made extensive improvements to the grounds and places under their supervision where the boat will run this summer. There should be no hesitancy in selecting your dates for the excursion season. Now is the time, and the old saying is, delays are dangerous. Col. Lewis Jefferson is well prepared to meet all demands. He has always given the people of this city first-class accommodation. He endeavors to please the people regardless of expense. Every park under the supervision of Col. Jefferson has been improved, which will make the season of 1911 one of pleasure and satisfaction to the patrons of this boat.

Apply at the wharf and make your dates.

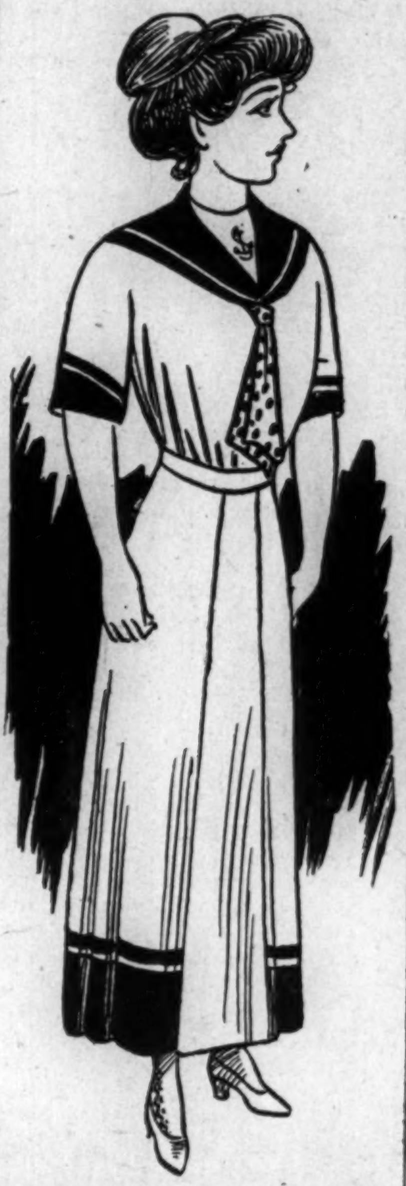
SCHOOLGIRL'S DRESS

Neatness, Not Elaborateness, the First Consideration.

Choice of Their Wearing Apparel Should Be Left as Much as Possible to Young Girls Themselves.

In spite of the hours that must be given to study, where is the schoolgirl who at this season of the year does not find time to consider clothes? After the dark worsted frocks of the winter it is delightful to see the pretty colored cottons and linens. A visit to the shops and the most staid of us will be stirred by what we see.

The young girl should be encouraged in any desire she may have to select her own clothes. The average girl's love of dress is quite natural, and she should not be criticised for it, as it is every woman's duty to look her best. However, she should be carefully directed, so that she will learn to exercise good taste and judgment in making selections.



Should one lack the good fortune to have been born with an eye for the beautiful it is perfectly wonderful to what extent good taste can be cultivated. Good taste embraces a great deal, but let us remember that the keynote is becomingness and appropriateness. If you will bear this in mind you will always select becoming colors and styles regardless of whether they be the very latest fashion. Indeed, it is very poor taste to select extreme styles. To wear clothes inappropriate to the occasion is an error not committed by many of our American girls. Clothes should never be overelaborated. They should be neatly made and carefully adjusted. Look at some girl whom you consider especially well dressed and you will find that these are matters given by her the closest attention. Striking contrasts should be avoided in trimming and soft tones selected that blend. If you are not sure of the proper combination of colors and shades, until the eye has been cultivated it may be better to stick to one tone.

By the well dressed special attention is given to the neck and sleeve finish. When white is worn it must be immaculate, as therein consists its beauty. It is better for wear in warm weather to have inexpensive materials that launder nicely and can thus be kept fresh and clean and dainty looking than to choose the more expensive fabrics that must be sent to a cleaner to be freshened. The latter are costly and unsatisfactory if the dresses are for general wear.

The simple little frock shown in the drawing can be carried out most effectively and is sure to prove becoming. To copy it in the sixteen year size requires four and seven-eighths yards of goods thirty-six inches wide, with one and three-eighths yards of contrasting goods twenty-four inches wide for trimming.

Mary Dean

Little Helps.

To restore the fragrance to baskets made of sweet scented grass plunge them into boiling water, removing them almost instantly.

In sprinkling table linen use a large salt shaker and in the water put a little cold starch, about a tablespoonful to a quart of water. The linen will iron with about the same stiffness as when new.

Wet shoes should be stuffed with paper before putting away. It will absorb the moisture and prevent the shoes from becoming hard.

TO REDUCE WEIGHT.

A Daily Routine, Including Strict Diet, Must Be Observed—Carriage of Great Importance.

"How do I keep hipless?" repeated a woman of forty whose figure is sylphlike. "Through three different details which form a daily routine to prevent acquiring fat. I eat carefully, but I don't starve; I exercise, and, above all, I sit correctly. The last, I think, is most important, for when it is neglected hips and abdomen are thrown out of their proper positions and become large.

"Have you noticed how most women look when sitting? If you were to get their profiles you would see that their spines are bowed toward the lower end. Instead of bringing the weight of the body on the tip of the spine it is about three or four inches above the tip.

"To put it differently, their spines are like 'J's,' hooked at the end, rather than like 'I's.' The inevitable result of the hook is to press the lower organs out of place, and figures become as one sees them, big and ungainly. It is easy enough to make the 'I' by pushing back in a chair until one can go no farther. Then, unless a woman deliberately permits her shoulders to droop, she is obliged to sit straight, because her spine can't bend.

"As for diet, my day begins with a big cup of coffee with sugar and cream. I eat nothing, unless it may be a water cracker. Twice through the morning I drink a glass of cool but not cold water. That gives my stomach something to work on, aids in flushing the system and, of course, is not fattening. Luncheon is a light meal of cold meat, one piece of hot bread if I like, a little of any kind of vegetable I prefer and sometimes a dessert.

"Dinner begins with soup or oysters, and I have a small bit of meat and two vegetables. Green salads are substituted for desserts.

"I chew my food carefully, and slow eating undoubtedly tends toward eating small rather than large quantities.

"Candy is not tabooed, but I do not gorge on it.

"I make a point of walking every day, even though it be only for half an hour. I have no cut and dried distance nor pace, but my theory is enough exercise to keep the circulation active and the body healthy. I have food enough to nourish but not overload the stomach, and I believe that we should hold our bodies so that the balance of all organs will be maintained.

"I know now of a woman who is suffering from serious stomach trouble in which that organ is two inches out of place, due to the fact that she habitually leaned while sitting.

"I don't think that kind of illness is worth while, you know, when it may be avoided."

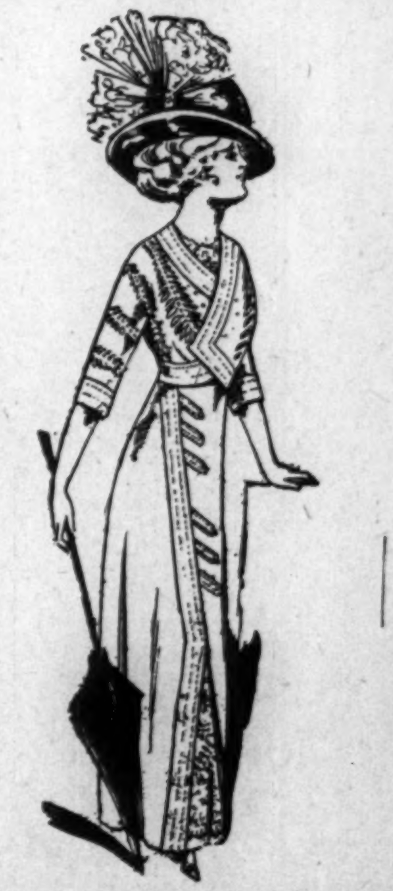
A Cleaning Hint.

Hairbrushes must be kept scrupulously clean or they do more harm than good. This is comparatively easy with the old fashioned brush, which can be dipped frequently into ammonia water and dried quickly in the sun or by a radiator.

The favorite hairbrush of the moment, with its pig bristles and patent spring back, is more of a problem to keep clean. It cannot be washed in the usual way, as the back soaks off.

A young woman, after many experiments with this brush, finds it can be quickly and easily cleaned with a stiff whisk broom. She buys a cheap small whisk—it can be changed often in this way—and each time she uses her hairbrush she whisks it carefully to remove dust and loose hairs.

STRIPED MOHAIR FOR SPRING



There are many women who prefer to stick to old favorites rather than try any of fashion's new foibles or fancies. Some women, for instance, especially like mohair and prefer wearing it for street and traveling frocks, regardless of the soft and woolly or clinging fabrics which have been in vogue.

Such women will like to know that the shops are already showing these well liked mohairs again for spring wear.

THE BEE

PUBLISHED
at
1109 Eye St N. W., Washington,
D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year in advance	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50
Suscription monthly	.20

INEXCUSABLE BLUNDER.

It is frequent that a blunder made is referred to as a "tactful" blunder. This cannot be said of the blunder President Thirkield made when he dismissed, on information conveyed in an anonymous letter, two young men from Howard University. If we are to be charitable to President Thirkield, the least we can say of it is that it was an inexcusable blunder. How he can harmonize his action in this case with justice is more than we can see. How he can extricate himself from the position the deans of that university placed him when they testified contrary to his assertion that the action of the young man was common rumor around the college is hard for us to understand. President Thirkield wiggled himself out of a very narrow hole, but in so doing he suffered more than simply an embrasure of his skin. When pinned down, the president of Howard was forced to reluctantly admit that he placed credence in an anonymous letter, and that he ignored the findings of one of his deans who was authorized by him to investigate the anonymous charges. And that he led another official into assuming to act upon a hypothetical case. Here we have an executive head of a great educational institution with so little of the milk of human kindness in him, so little of the element of justice and fair play that he arbitrarily, and contrary to good judgment, that only is becoming to those who make no professions of religion, and who dismisses two young men in a manner as to leave them under reproach, and make their future all the harder.

There is not a man in Washington, in whom there is a spirit of justice and sane tolerance who does not condemn President Thirkield, and who is not of the belief that his days of usefulness as president of Howard University is at an end. The known sentiment of the trustees, and the settled conviction of the alumnus would constitute a suggestion to a reasonable man that his resignation should properly follow a doubtful vote of sustaining an inexcusable blunder. Will he heed?

NEGRO DEMOCRACY.

Has it ever occurred to the colored Americans who now enjoy the freedom of speech, life, liberty and happiness, what Negro Democracy stands for? Has the policy of Negro Democracy ever been defined? What is and has been the policy of Negro Democracy? Have you ever seen a declaration of principles? If so, what are they?

1st. A denunciation of the Republican party and its principles.

2d. A denunciation of colored Republican office holders and the appointment of alleged Negro Democrats in their places.

3d. The Republican party has permitted the Democratic party to disfranchise the Negroes and establish "Jim Crow" cars and "Jim Crow" everything.

4th. Negro Democrats disregard the enactment of protective laws against Negroes, and find fault with a Republican minority in a State, and praise those who are enacting laws of disfranchisement.

5th. In short, the declaration of principles of Negro Democracy is office hunting and spoils, and nothing more. Negro Democracy never makes a demand for correction of obnoxious laws by the party which it claims to support.

The town today is full of alleged Negro Democrats. They are storming the corriders of the House of Representatives, looking for jobs.

Speaker Champ Clark remarked a few days prior and after a Democratic victory that he never saw so many Negro Democrats in all his life. Negroes who had been in the Capitol for fifteen years saw great virtues in the Democratic party.

What can, or what has the Negro gained by supporting the Democrtaic party?

What inducements have the Democrats offered to those Negroes who claimed to have supported them?

Has any attempt been made by the representatives of the Democratic party to force its supporters in the States to cease passing obnoxious laws?

Will those so-called Negro Democrats stop and consider and explain to the Negro the declaration of Negro Democracy?

LOOKING FOR ANOTHER LEG.

The plain, unequivocal announcement made by Dr. Booker T. Washington that he proposes to prosecute his assailant to the fullest extent has had the effect of driving a few inconsistent critics in search of another leg to stand upon. It is an easy matter to criticise at long range, but the men upon the scene always have the facts, the law and the judgment. There are some colored men who at times refuse to accept the prejudiced statements appearing in anti-Negro newspapers, but are quick to accept such statements when they fit their warped judgment and their known antipathy for a man who possibly has not served their selfish interests.

There is a certain gentleman in Washington who is much given of late to criticising the Doctor, and to accepting the evil side of colored reports. This man, as all know, is a pessimist in everything concerning some other man. This same man would not have refused the Doctor's assistance to secure him office a short time since. This same man actually solicited the Doctor's influence. All know this, and all can easily, and do, fathom his hostility to the Tuskegeean. The colored man who continually criticises and condemns his superiors and his peers simply because his overweaning ambition, and his constant importunings for office have not been gratified is to be shunned by all honest, reasonable and fair men. It is far better to say a pleasant thing about your most implacable foe than to say evil things when the evil said becomes a reflection upon the entire race. No man ever succeeded to office by traducing men. No man ever gained a friend by criticising other men. No man can retain friends by always discounting his betters. And this goes for who it fits.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The naming of the new building for the white normal school after James Ormond Wilson is eminently fit, and in every way appropriate as in recognition of the valuable services rendered the cause of education in the District of Columbia. This action of the school board is suggestive as to naming the *nameless*—the new building for the colored high school. This school has, since its erection, been known as the M Street School. Now that a new building is to supercede it, why not name it after a gentleman and scholar who is practically the father of the colored school system of the District of Columbia? Mr. Cook gave the best days of his life in building up and promoting the cause of education among the colored people of the District of Columbia. Mr. Cook was for over thirty years superintendent of colored schools, and during that period the schools grew from less than forty to over three hundred. The normal, high, and industrial schools were established during his administration, and among the school buildings erected during the same period are the Sumner, Stevens, Lincoln, Lovejoy, John F. Cook, Banneker, Bowen, Randall, Ambush, Wormley, and others too numerous to mention. The recognition given Mr. Wilson during his lifetime was deserved, and a like recognition is due Mr. Cook, who is a product of home growth, and is in every particular worthy of distinguished recognition.

NEW ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

We note that Mr. J. C. Asbury, until last Summer the editor of the Odd Fellows' Journal, is organizing another order of Odd Fellows.

We seriously question the propriety of splitting the order. If Mr. Asbury succeeds in his attempt to organize a new order he may get even with the ringsters, but he will, perhaps unintentionally, do injustice to the thousands of honest members who have, and are paying dues and assessments to provide a sick and burial fund. Instead of splitting the order, and thereby doing injustice to the many, it would be far better to organize the honest, conscientious members against the ring, and drive the grafters out of office. An order with over three hundred thousand members is too large and great an organization to be used to serve the selfish and personal ends of a few, no matter on which side that few are. If needs be, the courts had better be appealed to to drive out grafters and arbitrary officials than to organize a new order and by so doing split the order. And it is even a mooted question as to whether the business of a great beneficial order should be publicly aired through the courts. Organize the honest, unselfish membership for a supreme effort to dislodge the ringsters and grafters, if any there be, at the next meeting. Drive the money changers from the temple. The Bee has confidence in the uprightness of the membership, and believes that membership will repudiate grafters and ringsters.

JAMES ORMOND WILSON.

The passing of James Ormond Wilson, for many years superintendent of public schools for the District of Columbia, leaves more than a memory of a very useful and worthy citizen of Washington. Mr. Wilson was pre-eminent as an educator and school organizer, and devoted the best years of his life in advancing and placing on a solid foundation the public school system for white children in the District of Columbia. In Mr. Wilson, the colored schools under the supervision of Mr. G. F. T. Cook, then superintendent, had a firm friend, and the hearty co-operation between the two superintendents always proved beneficial to both white and colored schools. There was nothing narrow in Mr. Wilson's management, as was often evidenced when visitors either at home or from abroad called at the school headquarters, Franklin building, to visit, they were, after being shown through that building, escorted by Mr. Wilson to the Sumner building and presented to the school officials, teachers and pupils.

The school board honored itself in naming the new normal school after James Ormond Wilson, for the name of a more worthy man to perpetuate in connection with the public schools of the District of Columbia would be a very difficult proposition.

THE MINT JULEP.

An exchange remarks that its notion of nothing to throw a rhapsody about is a mint julep. We cannot imagine anything so evident of real ignorance as the foregoing. The mint julep has been sung as a romantic beverage ever since Kentucky set herself up as a paradise of fast horses, pretty women and good liquor. The mint is a pungently fragrant herb that grows in wild, and unmolested abandonment in Judge Terrell's back yard. A gentle transfusion of it with the essence of corn juice distilled in old Kentucky, adding just a suspicion of sugar, will change a July noon into a September evening, if the artist possesses that soulful touch that can mix the mint with the divine essence and make a dream of it. In the Summer time, when an August's heat is undisturbed by not the slightest zephyr, it is the Judge's practice to sit upon his back porch and catch the aroma of the mint as it comes forth uninvited and unrepulsed and settles all about him. It drives dull care away, and in care's stead brings an unrequited desire for a soulful transfusion of that pungently fragrant herb with a thimble of the reverie-producing liquid made in old Kentucky. Summer, hot Summer is coming.

PRESIDENT TAFT.

While The Bee cannot agree with President Taft in everything that he does, yet he must be commended for the good he has done. The Bee feels that Mr. Taft is a friend of the colored race, but there are men in his Cabinet who are inimical to it. The President may be too busy to watch the members of his Cabinet and the subordinates under his Cabinet ministers, nevertheless when his attention is called to the gross discrimination in his executive departments against the Negro he should investigate it. There is as much discrimination in many of the Government Departments against the colored Americans as there is in the States where the Democratic party is in control.

We certainly must commend the President for his timely letter in defense of Dr. Booker T. Washington, who is today one of the men who is uplifting the colored Americans. His letter was the expression of a manly man, who was not influenced by public sentiment. If Mr. Taft would act in cases like this in which the colored Americans are unjustly treated he would be the greatest man in the world.

INSULTING COLORED WOMEN.

That we should have more police officers beyond all doubt. There is too much work for the few officers we have. Speaking about women being insulted upon the streets of the city is too true. White men constantly insult colored women. It is hard for a good looking, respectable colored woman to walk the streets without being insulted by white men. The officers are not to blame, because they have too much work to do. They have too much territory to cover. We need more police officers. We should have at least three colored sergeants and additional colored police officers.

The present chief of police seems to be against the appointment of more colored men on the force. The Bee takes this opportunity in calling the attention of the President to the seeming discrimination in the police department. There is always some excuse to keep the Negro off the force.

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS TRAINING SCHOOL.

It seems that the Southern colored man is doing more today to elevate his people than the entire colored race in the North. The Northern colored man is doing nothing but looking for an office, while the colored man South is pursuing a course to uplift his people.

The National Religious Training School, at Durham, N. C., of which Dr. James E. Shepard is president, is no doubt one of the greatest helps to the Southern colored people. The Southern colored man deserves credit for what he is doing and should be encouraged. The school at Durham bids fair to be equal to any in the South, and if Dr. Shepard has the success that is in view for him his school will equal Tuskegee.

The colored people in the South are doing something. Compare the Southern and Northern colored man. The North is finding fault and the South is working.

CRABS.

A local contemporary that is not honest enough to express its own views against Dr. Washington, reproduces two excerpts from two papers that are fervently inimical to him. Some Negro editors are like "crabs," which a learned divine and professor described to the editor of The Bee a few days ago. If you have any knowledge of crabs, you can tell readily the characteristics of some Negro editors.

Never get excited.

Never write anonymous letters.

The anonymous letter writer is a poltroon.

President Thirkield could extricate himself from an embarrassing position by doing the square thing.

The frequenting of saloons does not comport with what is regarded an ideal in a teacher, but it is an offence against cannons rather than a crime against laws.

With the odds so overwhelming against us, colored men cannot afford to waste time and opportunity in internescine strife that furnishes argument for white men to discriminate against us.

Mr. Lewis has performed the duties of Assistant Attorney General for two weeks, now, yet he has not broke into, nor attempted to break into guilded white society with a burgler's jimmy. Mr. Lewis finds that colored society of Washington, as of Boston, furnishes him all the social diversion required.

Public Men And Things

(By the Sage of the Potomac.)

When I heard that Walter Johnson had gone to his Coffeyville, Kansas, abode it made me sick. You know I am a base ball fan of the hightest degree—33rd degree and then some. Why, I even dreamed about Walter and how the club here would lose a long string of games just because the club officials could not see their way clear to give him $7,500 bright silver dollars a year. In my dream I fancied I had interviewed the dyed-in-the-wool fans, and here's what they said: Dr. McNeill was the first man approached. The Doctor, who has an order of things running something like this: base ball first, wife second and the university third, said: "I don't blame Johnson for not signing at $6,500 to pitch for the the Washingtons. Why Thirkield pays some of the teachers at Howard University as much as five hundred a year, and an ignorant base ball pitcher ought to get at least fifteen times the salary paid a professor who has been through college." When asked if he would continue to occupy a reserved seat at the games this year, if Johnson failed to report, the Doctor remarked: "Well, I will, providing one does not cost me any more than it has been costing me in the past."

Dr. Warfield said it was nonsense on the part of the club paying Johnson less than $10,000. He said that he as head of Freedman's Hospital received $3,000 a year, and he was satisfied that any base ball pitcher was worth three times any surgeon-in-chief. Judge Terrell was of the opinion that Walter Johnson's salary ought not to be increased until after the municipal judges had been increased to something like a living salary, a salary that would permit them to own an automobile. Judge said he had been "cavaling along" on $2,500 for more than eight years and he had never yet refused to sign up with the government simply because they refused to make his salary $3,000 or more.

Doc. Williston said he didn't think Walter Johnson could come back this season as strong as he did last summer, and therefore was not worth $7,500. Doc said he was the only man here who could come back strong. "I've proved what I can do," said the Doctor, "and, if they get to guying me about not being able to come back, I'll show them a thing or two." Dr. Lofton thought Walter Johnson worth only about $1,000. He said that he and Doc. Williston were the only two come-back men, and he was sure that Johnson could not come back. Dr. Lofton said he makes a whole set of new teeth for $25, and it takes him a week to make the set right, and here comes Walter Johnson with one game a week to pitch who wants $1,200 a week. Dr. Will Davis was amazed that Walter Johnson wanted such a high salary. "Why," said the Doctor, "we druggists can only make five hundred per cent on prescriptions filled, and here comes this dub from out where Mr. Vernon hails who wants as much as we druggists get." John Dancy said that the salary that Walter Johnson wants is more than he spends for groceries and market stuff in a life time, and he thought if the Washington Club wanted to throw away its money, they ought to buy stock in the Lincoln Memorial Building Co. Dancy is against high salaries for ball players, and for all other officials and beings, until he "comes back" again. Walter Pinchback contends that as long as he charges but two and a half cents per cue for pool, no ball player ought to get more than he makes out of his business, and he claims that if the Washington Club pays Johnson $7,500 a year the club will be paying him, Johnson, exactly forty-five cents more than his billard parlor is paying. John Cromwell is in favor of a high salary for Walter Johnson. He says that, if he wanted to, he could make more than Johnson wants playing whist for a living. He says he only teaches school for a past time, not for money, for if he wanted to make money all he would have to do would be to advertise that he's ready for all whist engagements. Ed Henderson, because of that bulletin board episode at M Street, was loath to speak on the salary question for Johnson, but did volunteer the information that it pays better to manage athletic meets, and use a school bulletin board. Dr. Curtis said that some times he only gets $2.25 for removing an overian tumor, and he can't see why Walter Johnson should get $7,500 a year for pitching a few inshoots once a week. Doc says that while his practice is as much as Dr. Childs, which is never over $50,000 a year, he believes that high salaries for ball players makes poor payers out of patients. Tom Clark figures that when he can make a million and a half a year just by a rise in stocks that are selling at ten cents a share on the curb, it is no more than right that Walter Johnson should get what he asks. Amp Glenn, the sedate prexy at M Street, says he never investigated base ball as a language, and therefore cannot be considered a competent witness, but he thinks every man should get all he can. Kelly Miller is amazed that there should be any question about Walter Johnson's salary. "Why," snorted Race Adjustment Miller, "if we deans, through the generosity of Thirkield, can get $1,760 every year, and that is a munificient salary President Thirkield will admit for a colored professor, why should not a ball player who has never had an education get $10,000 a year. And just think, when we reside on the college campus, we deans get a cold storage house to live in in addition to our princely salary." George Cook, the celebrated umpire, who acts as secretary of the Howard Institute for higher salaries, says that President Thirkield set the example to the Washington Base Ball Co. for paying high salaries, and you cannot expect ball players to be content with small salaries of $6,500 when Howard University is paying some professors as high as five hundred dollars a year; George, being a financier, reasons from the proper premises. Bob Penilton says that Walter Johnson got his inspiration to demand a high salary from seeing some of the bills that he makes out for printing. Whitfield McKinlay refuses to pass an opinion for the reason that it might induce some one to ask what commissions he receives on real estate sales. Calvin Chase said that until he finds out whether he is to receive an annual pass this year he must withhold an opinion. If he gets the pass he will just simply broil Walter Johnson alive for demanding $7,500. If he don't get a pass he'll roast the Washington base ball officials to a frazzle. And Chase can do it. Will Houston says that a base ball pitcher ought to get at least half as much as a Justice on the Odd Fellows' Supreme Court, and said that the $7,500 Walter asks is nowhere near what a Justice can get if he knows his people and his business. I interviewed a number of others, including Rev. Francis Grimke, who believes in paying ball players nearly as much as ministers receive, or rather promised, but lack of space prevents quotations from others.

* * *

I received a letter this week asking for my opinion of the dismissal of the two teachers at Howard University. I must reply. Permit me to elucidate that it is wrong to fine a man for going into a saloon in Washington for the reason that there are so many of them he can't keep out. And you know a fellow can't break into a church with a jimmy any day after Sunday. Now where is a fellow to go? And some times a fellow, like these teachers at Howard who get exorbitant salaries of $500 a year have got to spend their money or they will be considered cheap and stingy, and there is no place you can get more for your money than in a saloon. Why a fellow can take thirty cents, enter an E Street thirst emporium and after he has invested that thirty cents in fire water he feels like he is really getting a decent salary. He feels rich. If the boys had gone in more than one saloon they might have got off with a simple reprimand, but I guess that their salary would not stretch to more than one. Of course the boys ought to have gone to the New Willard, like Prexy Thirkield, for their banquets. Hereafter it will be a lesson to Howard instructors, and I bet you will see them flocking to the New Willard, The Raleigh, and the Ebbit. With the salaries they draw they have no right to go to a cheap place; they ought to get the best. And I never heard of the New Willard refusing a colored man, except when he wanted to come in there. Most all colored men go to the Raleigh—to look at the new building. Why any day you can see them crossing from Dade's to get a drink over at the Raleigh. That is you can see them if you have a splendid imagination. It's an outrage on decency that men who draw the princely salaries that Howard University people draw should patronize an E street thirst parlor. Let them go to the Metropolitan Club and drink with the other magnates. The boys were fired because they were so cheap, because they were trying to save a dime or two out of salaries that makes Walter Johnson's demand look cheap. I'm sorry for the boys, but Prexy Thirkield did right. He stands for lavish expenditure when one is getting a monstrously big salary. No one ever saw Kelly Miller, Dean Moore, Prof. Richards or Dean Simmons in an E Street emporium. Why, so far as I know, they would hestitate to go to a cheap place like the Cafe Republique or New Willard. Never in my life did I see either of them in the Peacock alley of the New Willard. They won't go there. Their salaries justifies a more pretentious place. Why they, on their salaries think they are trailing their dignity when they stop at the Waldorf-Astoria, St. Regis and the Holland House in New York.

COL. JOHN E. McGRAW,

General Manager, Purity Ice Company.

Col. McGraw, who is made general manager of the Purity Ice Company, is well known in this city, as the late manager of the Columbia Ice Company. Few men in business enjoyed the confidence of the people as does Mr. McGraw. He at all times saw that the people got the worth of their money when dealing with him, either in ice or coal. These same honest principles in dealing he still adheres to. The new company will carry a large stock of coal and wood, in addition to serving the public the best and purest ice on the market. You will find him at the old stand, 5th and L streets northwest, sending ice and coal to all parts of the city. Fifteen years in honest business dealings are the recommendations that he presents to the people of the National Capital. Place your orders now for your next Winter's wood and coal, and get the benefit of the reductions on Summer prices. Office, 5th and L streets northwest.

John A. Gray Dead.

Mr. John A. Gray, of 1505 M street northwest, died suddenly at his home on Wednesday, April 12, at 12 o'clock M. He was one of the leading citizens of the city.

The Week in Society

The lure of Spring is bringing hundreds of happy promenaders along the popular Fourteenth street thoroughfare, and as usual, they fall in at the drug store of Board & McGuire, 1912½ Fourteenth street, "the place where everybody meets everybody else," or you see them enjoying those delicious sodas at Ninth and You streets, the popular "Lookout Corner" of Board & McGuire.

Miss Ella Edwards of Worcester, Mass., is visiting Mr. Benjamin Williams and his sister Miss Rachael at 418 L Street N. W. Miss Edwards will remain in the city three weeks. She is receiving a great deal of social attention.

Mr. Edward Holland, of the Universal Pleasure Club, who has been ill for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, is able to be out again. Mr. Holland has been greatly missed among his many friends.

Dr. W. P. Thirkield left the city for the North Monday morning.

A testimonial will be tendered Miss Emma F. G. Merritt, assistant directress of primary instruction, Thursday, April 13, at 8 P. M., in the Mott School.

Mrs. M. Clinkscales, who has been confined to her home on account of a severe attack of the la grippe, for the last three weeks, has sufficiently improved to be out again.

Dr. J. W. Morse has the gem drug store in the northwest. Prescriptions carefully compounded by registered clerks.

Prof. B. G. Brawley, of Howard University, was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Brent, of 1024 N. Cary street, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. J. A. Jackson has returned to Charleston, W. Va., after a very enjoyable visit to this city.

Miss Mamie Puller has returned to her home in Harrisburg, Pa., after a delightful stay in this city.

Mrs. Blanch Wilson Benson, who was called to Harrisburg, Pa., recently because of the death of her grandmother, returned home last Thursday.

Mrs. Minnie Singleton, of this city, will spend the Easter holidays in Harrisburg, Pa., with friends.

Dr. Morse has the finest assortment of candies and toilet articles that can be purchased anywhere in the city.

Misses Mary and Doris Stokes, of Atlanta, Ga., will visit their sister, Mrs. Mayo, on L street northwest, shortly.

Mr. Taylor, of this city, is having a delightful stay with friends in Charlotte, N. C.

Major C. A. Fleetwood has returned to this city after a pleasant stay of two weeks in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Charles Wood visited friends in Philadelphia, Pa., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan Warrick, of Philadelphia, Pa., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Warrick, in this city.

Mr. J. E. Moorland, who visited Evanston, Ill., last week in interest of the Y. M. C. A., was guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. White, at their home on Wednesday evening last.

Don't pass Morse's Drug Store, at Nineteenth and L streets northwest.

Miss Mattie L. Clarke, a graduate of Howard University, now teaching in Virginia, will spend the Easter tide in this city with relatives and friends.

Mrs. C. West, of Cambridge, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gates, in this city.

Mrs. Charles L. White, of Cambridge, Mass., is visiting friends here. Before returning home she will visit relatives in New York City.

Mr. Edward Thurman has filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court against his wife, charging infidelity. naming two co-respondents. He is represented by Attorney P. W. Frisby.

Mr. P. W. Frisby has been elected one of the trustees of the Third Baptist Church.

The Third Baptist Church is arranging to celebrate the quarter-century anniversary of its pastor, Rev. James H. Lee, D. D., and its ex-secretary, Mr. Joseph D. Pryor. The following committee have been selected to complete the arrangements: Mr. J. H. Coleman, president; Miss Ida C. Plummer, vice president; Mrs. Fannie Ware Taylor, second vice president; P. W. Frisby, secretary; Saml. D. Milton, first assistant secretary; Miss Estelle Brown, second assistant secretary. The presidents of all the hosts, which represent the subordinate organizations of the church, are vice presidents of the committee. The celebration is to begin on the first and continue until the 9th of May, and it is the aim of the members and officers to make it a grand affair, spiritually and financially.

Rev. Cobbs, of this city, visited friends in Galveston, Tex., last week.

Mrs. Annie Mason left the city this week to visit relatives and friends in Maryland.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles I. West are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Terry, 25 North Ohio avenue, Atlantic City, for Easter week.

Dr. Morse, who has the finest drug store in the West End, also has the best prescription compounder. Dr. Morse, who is also a registered pharmacist, never makes a mistake. Call 19th and L streets northwest.

The finest cigars in the city are sold at Morse's drug store, Twentieth and L streets northwest.

Rev. A. F. Wallace, of Williamsport, Md., was in the city last week, the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Pinckney.

Mr. W. W. Ball, of Omaha, Neb., is now filling a position in the Congressional barber shop in this city.

Miss Lou Conley, of Richmond, will be the guest of the Misses Moten, of 4th street northwest.

Mr. James A. Ross, of Buffalo, N. Y., who has been in the city for several days, and who was detained longer than he expected, left for the South Monday night.

Nothing funny about it. People just like to deal at the drug stores of Board & McGuire at 1912½ Fourteenth street northwest and at Ninth and U streets northwest, two places "where everybody meets everybody

Tomorrow, Easter Sunday, in the Library Chapel at Howard University, Prof. W. Dyson will deliver a lecture on the Woman's Crusade, illustrated. Lecture to begin at 6 P. M.

Rev. L. L. Robinson christened the twin baby girls of Mr. and Mrs. Carter at the residence of the mother and father last Sunday afternoon.

If you want first-class job work done, and without delay, call or phone W. Calvin Chase, Jr., manager, Main 4078 or North 2642Y.

Bring your job work to The Bee office, or address W. Calvin Chase, Jr., 1109 Eye street N. W., or 1212 Florida avenue N. W.

The Poinsetta Gypsy Carnival, whose ad appears elsewhere in this paper, bids fair to be one of the most successful and interesting entertainments given in this city. Coming immediately after the Easter holidays, the date is one which is sure to appeal to the many who will not have finished their week of enjoyment. The carnival is being given by the representative young people of the city, and their committee of arrangements is sparing no pains to make each and every one enjoy himself.

Comrade R. D. Goodman, 33d degree, Past Post Commander of Charles Sumner Post, No. 9, G. A. R., is still at the hospital at National Soldiers' Home, Va. Also Comrade Geo. Goodell, 33d degree, who is in Home Company H, at some place.

The pupils of the Alfred Jones school held their regular annual exercises in celebration of the Easter season. The annual reunion of parents has been postponed until a later day.

Dr. John W. Morse, of the Gem Drug Store, at Nineteenth and L streets northwest, has everything that a first-class druggist possesses. Drop in.

On last Sunday evening, shortly after sunset, the angel of death visited the home of Dr. William Cardoza and plucked therefrom its fairest flower, his wife, Dola Vessels Cardoza.

The deceased had been ill for several months, during which time disease fast claimed her as its victim. In this trying hour, she bore her affliction with patience and fortitude. She was a faithful and consistent Christian, whose life was filled with noble deeds. The early part of her life was spent in West Washington with her aunt, Mrs. Watkins, a member of one of the best families of that section.

She was buried from Mt. Zion M. E. Church, where she had been a member since her childhood.

The following ministers testified to the high character and useful life of the deceased: Rev. Claire, Rev. Grimke, Rev. Hayes, and Rev. Wiseman.

The floral tributes were numerous, among which was a beautiful wreath from the Original Citizens' Association, of which the deceased was an active member. Miss R. E. Bell, who represented the association, said that owing to the useful and unselfish life of the deceased, we called her the Dorcas of our organization.

Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Scott, of Annapolis, Md., were in the city this week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Cardoza.

Mrs. Estelle Vessels Credit, of Philadelphia, who was summoned to the deathbed of her sister, will return to her home on Saturday, accompanied by her niece, Miss Minnie Cardoza.

It is a singular coincidence that while Mrs. Credit was attending the funeral of her sister, Rev. Credit, her husband, was mourning the loss of his brother.

Mrs. Louise Alston Burleigh, of New York, will appear in a recital at Prospect Hall, in a rendition of her Original Southern Dialect Readings, April 24, 1911.

Miss Emma Dean is successful as a soloist of the 15th street choir.

Its Eighth Annual Reception.

The Eighth Annual Reception of the Universal Pleasure Club was given at Odd Fellows Hall, M Street N. W., on Wednesday, April 5, 1911, and was attended by a large crowd of enthusiasts and well wishers of the club. The gowns worn by the ladies were gorgeous, and were masterpieces of the modiste's art. Prof. Hamilton's Orchestra rendered some of the choice selection of his repertoire, and each selection was greeted with applause. Among those present were Mrs. Nora Duiguid, who wore pink silk and diamond sunburst; Miss Venie Shelton wore white satin; Miss Lula McGuire wore blue messaline with diamond dog collar; Mrs. Carl Mason wore black silk and rubies; Mrs. Arthur Boston wore cream satin with pearls; Miss Maggie Janifer wore cream satin princess with diamond brooch; Miss Addie L. Thornton more cream silk directoire with pearl necklace; the Misses Jessies Mason, Gussie Harred, Deloris Page and Lannie Page all wore black silk messaline with jet trimmings; Mrs. Levi Collins wore blue silk chiffon with sapphires, and Miss Nellie Moten wore blue silk with pearl and diamond sunburst.

There were also present Messrs. Alexander Middleton, Dr. Simon Carson, Dr. J. W. Morse, Dr. Frank J. Spellman, Charles Reeder, Fredrick Cruser, Sergt. Charles Edwards, Dr. Daniel Smith, William Thomas, John Matthews, and Messrs Duiguid, Lawson and others. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and buntings, and the refreshment table afforded the choice viands of the season.

The members of the club are as follows: Charles W. Mason, President; Benj. F. Warrick, Vice-Pres.; Hamilton Thornton, Secretary; Daniel Freeman, Treasurer; J. Arthur James, Sergt.-at-Arms; Leonard E. Dogans, Chaplain. Executive Committee: Edward D. Holland, Chairman; Eugene R. James, Sec.; W. Stephen Fuller, William E. Sanford, Walter J. Abrams and James N. Cox.

EASTER CELEBRATION.

At Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church, 6th street, between L and M streets, will be observed for the ninth time under the pastorate of Rev. S. L. Corrothers, D. D., in an unusual way.

Bishop A. Walters, A. M., D. D., will preach morning and night.

Bishop A. Walters is possibly the best Negro pulpit orator in America.

You and your friends are invited to hear him, Sunday, April 16, 11 A. M. Subject: "Resurrection of the Dead." 8 P. M., "The Wonderful Works of God."

In the afternoon at 3 P. M., the Sunday school, under the supervision of Miss S. J. Janifer, Lawyer James A. Davis, Mr. Francis Wells and a corps of competent teachers, will present to the public their annual Sunday School Easter exercises. The exercises promise to be the most interesting in the history of the school.

Another feature of unusual interest to the public will be the large number of persons to be baptized in Bathing Beach Sunday morning at 7 A. M.

Monday night at 8 P. M., the 48th anniversary of the emancipation of the colored people of the District of Columbia will be celebrated at Galbraith Church.

Many of the most prominent men and women of this city will take part.

The friends and public are invited to all these services.

Easter Services at Asbury Sunday School.

A special program will be rendered at Asbury M. E. Sunday school Easter Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock. A musical program will be rendered by some of the members of the vested choir and orchestra of Howard University. An address will be delivered by Mr. J. E. Logan.

WEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Mt. Zion M. E. Church choir will render Dudley Beck's Story of the Cross Easter Sunday night at the Mt. Zion M. E. Church.

The annual election of officers of Past Grand Master Council, No. 44, G. U. O. of O. F., took place Monday night. Geo. A. Carter, W. G. M.; David Wright, D. G. M.; Louis N. Harris, G. Secy.; Junior Ford, assistant secretary; John W. Lee, treasurer; Louis Frazier, chaplain; Willis James, G. G.; Jas. Byers, G. W., and D. Washington, sick agent. The annual banquet of the council will take place May 5, 1911. Jas. L. Turner, chairman; Jos. E. Smother, secretary.

The Heliotrope Circle held a very interesting meeting Thursday, at the residence of Mrs. Alice Carroll, 1515 26th street northwest. The evening was very pleasantly spent in recitations and songs. Miss Josephine Carroll presided at the piano. Miss Maria Morgan, the hostess of the evening, invited the guests to a lovely spread, which was very enjoyable. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. E. Holts, Mrs. Lillie G. Williams, Mrs. Maggie Thomas, Mrs. L. Palmer, Mrs. R. Foster, Mrs. H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crusor, Mrs. Anna Boyd, Mrs. Alice Harris, Mrs. H. Morgan, and Jas. L. Turner.

The Epworth League of Mt. Zion M. E. Church held very interesting exercises Sunday afternoon, and an address was delivered by Dr. Powell. Miss M. I. Hayes presided.

Men's Service Held.

Men's service was observed at Campbell's A. M. E. Church Sunday, April 9th, 1911, at 8 P. M. Mr. Jno. H. Hill was in charge of the service. Only men took part in the exercise. They were as follows: Mr. William H. Audrick, Mr. Harry S. Thompson, Mr. Benj. J. Westray, Mr. Samuel J. Warner, Mr. Jno. H. Dale, Jr., Mr. James Young, Mr. Henry Ford, and Mr. Wm. H. Weims. Mr. Jno. H. Hill presided at the organ. Rev. L. M. Beckett is pastor of the church.

19th Street Baptist Choir's Greatest Effort.

J. Eliot Trowbridge's Oratorio, "Paul the Apostle," was rendered Palm Sunday at the evening service of the 19th Sstreet Baptist Church by the choir, and was greeted with a large and appreciative audience, and the excellent musical numbers were loudly applauded. The soloists were Mrs. Norah Porter Dinguid, Miss Sybil Louise Hammond; sopranos, Mrs. Julia T. Scott, Miss Alta Scott; altos, Messrs. John Braxton and Wm. Mitchell; tenors, Messrs. A. D. Smith and Phillip E. Jacobs. The choir master, Dr. Jas. T. Walker, and the accomplished organist, Mrs. Lena H. Ware, are to be congratulated for the beautiful program presented upon the occasion.

W. Calvin Chase, Jr. CORNET — Nathan Nesbit CLARINET
Music Furnished For
All Occasions
—THE—
Wilberforcian Orchestra
J. Sherman Hunnicutt
DIRECTOR AND VIOLIN
1915 6th Street, N. W.
K. F. Phillips, MANAGER, PIANO & VIOLIN
2130 18th Street, N. W.
E. L. Burns, TREASURER AND DRUMS
938 T St., N. W., Phone North 593-m
C. W. Jones PIANO AND CORNET — J. H. Anderson CELLO
W. P. Bayless 2D VIOLIN — W. C. Hunnicutt FLUTE
J. B. Clark TROMBONE — F. G. Haley TROMBONE
Mr. Preston, VIOLA

Celebrated Their 12th Anniversary.

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Beckley, of 1914 30th street northwest, on Wednesday evening, April 5, 1911, was the scene of pleasure and beauty. The spacious parlors were decorated with palms and flowers, and a select orchestra enlivened the occasion, in which dancing was indulged and refreshments served in the large dining-room, from a beautiful illuminated table. Many handsome presents were received from friends, including New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Among the many present were Mrs. R. Crusor, Mrs. C. Powell, Mrs. S. Magruder, Mrs. M. Pettigrew, Mrs. Rosetta Lawson, Mrs. Nellie Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crusor, Mr. and Mrs. Prather, Messrs. J. Lewis, Daniel Richardson, Lecount Burgess, Jas. L. Turner and Dr. Lewis.

FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS.

The funeral of Mr. Henry W. Pinckney, late steward of the White House, took place from the First Presbyterian Church on last Sunday. A large crowd attended, among whom were Major Brooks and many White House attaches. Rev. T. J. Smith, pastor of the church, officiated, with the assistance of Rev. M. W. Clair, of Asbury church.

The floral designs were numerous and beautiful, among which was a handsome cross of lilies and roses by Mrs. Alice Longworth. The deceased was highly esteemed by all who knew him, especially the citizens of this section.

Interment was held at Woodlawn Cemetery; funeral director, Mr. J. W. Winslow. Resolutions were read from the Progressive Citizens' Association of this section, expressing its loss.

Smart Set.

This is the second week for Smart Set, Mr. Dudley, Miss Walker, Miss Hart, Miss Tubble, Messrs. Lightfoot, Ramsey, Miss Alberta Orm, Miss Anderson, and the choruses, all kept up the standard. There is no doubt that this company has some of the finest and best choruses upon the stage. This is the last week for this popular company, which will close tonight and leave tomorrow, Sunday, for Chester, Pa., where it will play in the Grand Opera.

Song Service at Fifteenth Street.

A fine programme was rendered at the Song Service of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Helping Hand Circle. The large and appreciative audience after having enjoyed the following program returned to their homes thoroughly pleased:

Invocation—Rev. Francis J. Grimke, Pastor.
Selection—Church Quartette.
Solo—Mr. Harold Murray.
The Heavens are Telling—Wilberforcian Orchestra.
Solo—Miss Virginia Williams.
Violin Solo—Mr. Felix Weir.
Recitation—Mrs. Emma Lee Williams.
Sanctus—Wilberforcian Orchestra.
Solo—Miss Lottie Wallace.
Cornet Solo—Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Jr.
Solo—Dr. C. Sumner Wormley.
Selection—Church Quartette.
Benediction—Pastor.

The Hobble.

Attention is invited to the grand "Hobble Skirt Reception" by the Woman's Guild of the St. Luke's P. E. Church, Friday evening, the 28th inst., at Odd Fellows Hall, M Street N. W., near 16th Street. It has been some time since this well-known ladies organization has appeared before the public, and The Bee suggests a liberal patronage. This Guild is known not only for its enjoyable entertainments, but the toothsome viands it furnishes at moderate prices. See card in another column.

The Howard.

The Whitney Musical Comedy Company, with its collection of colored stars, comes to the Howard next week for an extended engagement.

There is every indication that the organization will receive a hearty welcome, as it is a sterling troupe of fun producers gathered among the foremost artists of the country. The cast numbers such well-known artists as S. Tutt Whitney, who assumes the title role; Madam Bruce, the Jenny Lynd of the colored race, and who stands today as the greatest singer before the public; Homer Tutt, Daisy Peters Martin, are also among the cast, together with forty talented singers and dancers.

The opening offering, "George Washington B," is a new, pretty, sidesplitting musical comedy in three acts, beautifully staged, and costumed with all the embellishments to make it attractive and on the up-to-date order.

The company should more than duplicate the triumph in this city that it has scored in its tour across the country this season. As the piece bristles with genuine clean cut fun, many new novelties and novel innovations, the music is of the out of order and higher class that sets folks rocking in their seats. There is sixteen new catchy song numbers presented by the famous New Orleans creole chorus. The ensembles and dancing numbers are many, and of the very pleasing kind. And suffice to state that lovers of the novel and fun-producing performance their likes will be furfilled. There will be a special matinee performance on Easter Monday. Tickets for the engagement are now on sale at the box office.

Cafe on the Boulevard.

Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the Northwest Cafe, is a man who is endeavoring to please the people. If you want to see all Washington, call for a breakfast, lunch, or a dinner at the Northwest Cafe. It is a place where you can carry your wife, daughter, or any member of your family, and receive an up-to-date treatment. Don't fail to drop in at Martin's. Everything in the eating line may be had at this place. Male and female waiters are first-class, and always ready and willing to accommodate you. This is the place for the people.

Wilberforcian Orchestra.

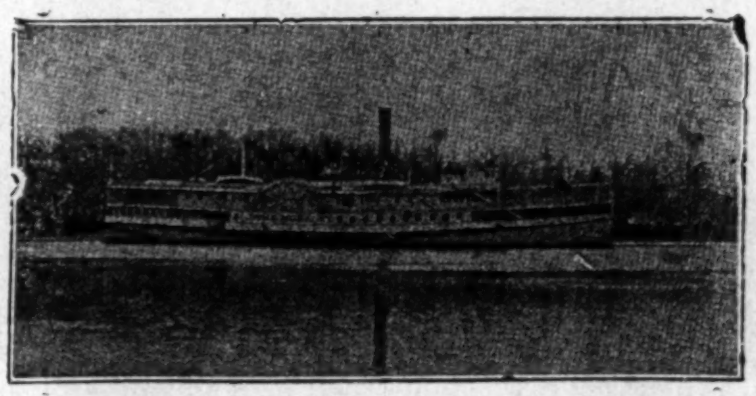
The finest orchestra in the city is the Wilberforcian. It is composed of educated young men, studying professions. The music by this orchestra is first class. You should hear it.

HOWARD THEATRE
T st. near 7th, N.W.
The Theatre for the People
Matinees: Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday
NEXT WEEK Starting MONDAY MATINEE
—THE—
WHITNEY MUSICAL
COMEDY COMPANY
—IN—
Geo. Washington-B
—WITH—
S. Tutt Whitney J. Homer Tutt Maday Bruce
—AND—
40 - OTHERS - 40
PRICES—50, 35, 25 & 15 CENTS
Sunday Night Concert Big, New, Vaudeville Acts and Pictures
Week of 25th, Star of Zanzibar

The Woman's Guild of St. Lukes P. E. Church
Begs leave to announce to their many friends
A HOBBLE SKIRT Reception
Odd Fellows Hall
FRIDAY EVENING APRIL 28
Supper and Refreshments unsurpassed and an moderate prices
Music by Monumental Orchestra, Prof. Chas. Hamilton
ADMISSION 25 CENTS All will be welcomed

"Come and trip it as ye go,
on the light fantastic toe"
Poinsettas Gypsy Carnival
AUDITORIUM HALL
8th Street, S. E.
Friday Evening April 28th 8 to 12 o'clock
Wilberforcian Orchestra
ADMISSION - - - - 25 CENTS
M. Penn-Heath, Chairman — Edith Savoy, V. Chairman
Ellen Lee, Secretary — Ida Freeman, Treasurer

River Queen
SEASON OF 1911
SECURE DATES



The River Queen is a safe as well as clean boat. It is the boat for the people. Up-to-date service will be given to all patrons of this boat. Every wharf where the boat lands is safe and the parks are well lighted and the people well protected from the weather.
OFFICE AT WHARF

WHY SO MANY MARRIED WOMEN DETERIORATE.

A woman writes me: "You would laugh if you knew the time I have had in getting the dollar which I enclose for your inspiring magazine. I would get a pound less of butter, a bar less of soap. I never have a cent of my own. Do you think it wrong of me to deceive my husband in this way? I either have to do this or give up trying at all."

There are thousands of women who work harder than their husbands and really have more right to the money, who are obliged to practise all sorts of deceit in order to get enough to buy clothing and other things essential to decent living.

The difficulty of extracting money from an unwilling husband has been the beginning of thousands of tragedies. The majority of husbands are inclined to exert a censorship over their wives' expenditures. I have heard women say that they would go without necessary articles of clothing and other requirements just as long as possible and worry for days and weeks before they could summon courage to ask for money, because they dreaded a scene and the consequent discord in the home. Many women make it a rule never to ask for money, except when the husband is leaving the house and in a hurry to get away. The disagreeable scene is thus cut as short as possible, as he has not time then to go into the details of his wife's alleged extravagances and find out what has become of every cent of the money given her on some similar previous occasion.

The average man does not begin to realize how it humiliates his wife to feel that she must ask him for fifty cents, a dollar, or five dollars every time she needs it, and to tell him just exactly what she is going to do with it, and then perhaps be met with a sharp reproof for her extravagance or foolish expenditures.

Men who are extremely kind and considerate with their wives in most things are often contemptibly mean regarding money matters. Many a man who is generous with his tips and buys expensive cigars and orders costly lunches for himself and friends at the club because he wants to be considered a "good fellow," will go home at night and bicker with his wife over the smallest expenditure, destroying the whole peace of the household, when perhaps she does not spend as much upon herself as he does for cigars and drink.

Why is it that men are so afraid to trust their wives with money when they trust them implicitly with everything else, especially as they are usually much more economical than men would be in managing the home and providing for the children? A large part of the friction in the average home centers around money matters and could be avoided by a simple, definite understanding between husband and wife, and a business arrangement of household finances. A regular advance to the wife for the household and a certain sum for personal use which she need not account for, would do more to bring about peace and harmony in the majority of homes than almost anything else.

To be a slave to the home, as many women are, and then to be obliged to assume the attitude of a beggar for every little bit of money she needs for herself, or to have to give an accounting for every cent she spends and tell her lord and master what she did with her last money before she can get any more, is positively degrading.

Some one says that a man is never so happy as when he has a few dollars his wife knows nothing about. And there is a great deal of truth in it. Men who are perfectly honest with their wives about most things are often secretive about money matters. They hoodwink them regarding their incomes and especially about any ready cash they have on hand.

No matter how much the average man may think of his wife, or how considerate he may be in other matters, he rarely considers that she has the same right to his cash that he has, although he may be boasting to outsiders of her superior management in matters of economy. He feels that he is the natural guardian of the money, as he makes it; that he has a little more right to it than has his wife, and that he must protect it and dole it out to her.

What disagreeable experiences, unfortunate bickerings, misunderstandings and family prejudice could be avoided if newly-married women would insist upon having a certain proportion of the income set aside for the maintenance of the home and for their own personal needs, without the censorship of their husbands and without being obliged to give an itemized account of their expenditures!

When the husband gets ready to regard his wife an an equal partner in the marriage firm instead of as an employe with one share in a million-dollar company, or as merely a housekeeper; when he is willing to regard his income as much his wife's as his own, and not put her in the position of a beggar for every penny she gets; when he will grant her the same privileges he demands for himself; when he is willing to allow his wife to live her own life in her own way without trying to "boss" her, we shall have more true marriages, happier homes, a higher civilization.—Success Magazine.

KING MENELIK'S ENVOY ACCUSED OF FELONY

Man Who Represented Abyssinia's Ruler at St. Louis Fair, Lacking Bail, in Jail.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Friday.—The Rev. Father C. F. Checlzzle, of the Coptic Church of Abyssinia, graduate of Oxford, once president of the University of Valina, at Gondar, East Africa, fellow of the Royal Scientific Society, and Envoy of King Menelik II to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, is in jail in Gulfport for lack of a bond required of him by a justice of the peace.

Father Checlzzle is accused by a Negro girl. He is being held for trial in the Circuit Court. The offense is a felony only in Mississippi. There is not the slightest doubt that the man is what he represents himself to be so far as his connections are concerned. He has credentials to prove his assertions. He says he speaks fifteen languages. In clippings and letters with him, he is called "the most learned member in science of the colored race."—N. Y. Herald.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

—If anonymous letters are conclusive evidence in a prosecution.

* * *

—If a man dismisses a man by virtue of an anonymous letter, what is your conclusion?

* * *

—If there is any reason why there should not be a colored president at Howard University.

* * *

—Why 90,000 people should not have representation in the Water Department of the local government.

* * *

How many Democratic Negroes will be appointed under the Democratic House.

* * *

—Would it not be a wise act on the part of President Thirkield to resign the presidency of Howard University?

A PECULIAR INCIDENT.

Some time ago an old maid from this city visited Atlantic City, and stopped at one of the most fashionable colored resorts. Another lady, an acquaintance of the old maid, and a young woman from one of the best-known families, was also in Atlantic City on a visit. The old maid presumed to herself that she was the social superior of the young lady, and attempted to ignore her and to cause other guests in the house to do likewise. The young lady who was being snubbed is socially the superior of the old maid, who cannot stand the penetrating rays of a calcium light were it turned on her. The only social recognition the old maid receives is in other cities, where she is not known. The people of this city know her.

NOTES ON RACIAL PROGRESS

As Reported By the National Negro Business League.

A new business lately opened up in Montgomery, Ala., on 112 North Perry street, is The Productive Enterprise Company, with Arthur A. Madison its manager. The purpose of this firm is to handle a high grade line of goods, such as shoes, drygoods and notions, fresh from the factory. The stock is valued at $3,000.

Firman C. Brown, Charleston, W. Va., has recently received notice of allowance of patent on his food-warmer, and will now introduce an emergency service. Cooked meals can be sent out any distance from one block to two miles, hot and in a sanitary condition at destination. The warmer will take up the space of an ordinary grip, and can be easily carried in a street car without inconvenience to passengers.

Mr. Brown, the inventor, has given twenty years as head-waiter in the leading hotels North and South, and has observed the need of such a service as above named.

Tentative efforts will probably be made to arrange for a National Negro Business League special train for the eleventh annual meeting in Little Rock, Ark., August 16-18.

The plan is to have the business men from the cities in the East gather at Baltimore, starting out in special Pullmans from that point, from whence they could proceed west to Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, then to St. Louis, finally reaching their destination, Little Rock.

Delegates from cities nearby could board the special at these principal places.

The Cleveland Journal makes the above practical suggestion, which is at least worthy of consideration.

The Negro Business League of Birmingham, Ala., has a rare opportunity to render valuable and substantial service to the members of the race in that community by urging the practice of frugality, in strenghening the businesses already established, and in encouraging the starting of new ones where there is a prospect of support and success.

This opportunity is present by reason of the fact that over $1,000,000 every month is paid to Negro wage-earners in the mines, the mills and the factories in that district.

The greater portion of this vast sum of money is spent with the various merchants of the city.

It follows then that if a fair portion of these people's trade does not go to the Negro merchant, the white man cannot be justly held responsible for it.

It may not be generally known, but nevertheless it is a fact that a colored man presides at the throttle of a locomotive that pulls one of the fastest trains on the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg. His name is William G. Burnes, of Indianapolis, Ind. He runs between that city and Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Burnes has been in the employ of the company for over thirty-five years. He began as a section hand, and was advanced from one grade of service to another as he increased in skill and efficiency, until he was promoted to a passenger engineer, about twenty years ago.

It is said that some of the most successful white engineers of today owe their training to the careful teaching of this man. Moreover he has the reputation of being quite a student, and is well informed on subjects of general interest.

Mr. Burnes is a citizen of Indianapolis, and he owns considerable property as well as being interested in some good investments.

The abstract of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association is out, and the last report of the greatest Negro insurance company in the world indicates that steady growth has always marked its course.

The association is now twelve years old. Beginning in 1899 with $840, for a year's business, it has gained so steadily every year, without exception, that it has for the 1910 report $245,238 volume of business.

Besides the exceptional showing in collections, it has $69,318 in real estate, cash in banks and office, $21,154.14, and a balance of $95,535.33 in the treasury.

During its twelve years, the company has paid over a half million dollars in benefits, and has written over 200,000 members. Furthermore, it has a $20,000 cash bond in the hands of the South Carolina Insurance Commissioner as a guarantee for its policy holders in that State.

The company was organized with John Merrick of Durham, N. C., as its president. He began life as a barber, but he had something higher always before him. He has often been called "The Black Duke" because of his business success.

But like Carnegie he has been fortunate in his lieutenants. Dr. A. M. Moore is secretary and treasurer; C. C. Spaulding, vice president and general manager, and J. M. Avery, assistant manager.

WORTH ADVERTISING FOR

There are 5,499 Negroes employed here in Washington by the Government alone, and these 5,499 Negroes draw salaries aggregating $3,044,404. These more than three millions of dollars are spent right here in Washington, but scattered among the hundreds of tradesmen. Is this amount of money worth bidding for? It certainly is, and not even the largest stores in this city would refuse to get the big end of it did they but realize how much money the Negroes are really spending.

Now The Bee is the only Negro publication in this city. It stands without a rival or competitor, and covers the field like a a few of the merchants in this city will patronize the advertising columns of The Bee, presenting the attractive bargains they may have these Negroes — these 5,499 Negroes who draw annually from the Government over three millions of dollars — will assume that by patronizing a publication edited and operated by one of their race that such firms desire and deserve their patronage. And such firms will receive the bulk of these over three milions of dollars received and spent by the Negroes of Washington.

What clothing stores, what furniture stores, what dry goods stores and what other lines of business will now make an effort to divert to themselves these over three millions of dollars spent by Washington Negroes by advertising in The Bee?

Place your advertising in The Bee and watch these 5,499 appreciative Negroes spend their over three millions of dollars with you.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee, the newspaper that goes into every Negro home in Washington. Remember, merchants of Washington, it's what advertising pays you, not what it costs.

MORE MONEY— RACE PROGRESS.

If colored people groom themselves daintly, destroy perspiration odors, remove grease shine from the face, and use our new discoveries for improving the skin and dressing the hair, they will be better received in the business world, make more money, and advance faster.

The Chemical Wonder Company of New York is the best business friend colored people have. It improves their bodies as Dr. Booker Washington improves their minds. That Company manufacturers nine Chemical Wonders, which will make colored people as attractive as individual peculiarities will permit. Colored men in New York who use these Wonders hold better situations in banks, clubs and business houses, and women have better positions, marry better, get along better.

(1,) Complexion WonderCream will light up any colored face (black or brown) every time it is used. To prove this on one trial, we send demonstration sample for 10 cents. Regular jar, 50 cents postpaid.

(2) Magneto-Metallic Comb, called Wonder Comb. Can be heated before using, to help straighten and dress the hair. Costs 50 cents, and will last a lifetime.

(3) Wonder Uneurl. When this pomade dressing is in the hair the kinks can be uncurled and the hair becomes flexible. When heated into the scalp and through the hair with a Wonder Comb, any stiff, knotty hair will dress well. 50 cents postpaid.

(4) Wonder Hair Grow fertilizes the scalp and makes hair grow long, just as fertilizers in the soil make cornstalks grow. 50 cents postpaid.

(5) Odor Wonder Powder instantly destroys perspiration odor. People who neglect such chemical cleansing are obnoxious. 50 cents postpaid.

(6) Odor Wonder Liquid. This fine toilet water surrounds the body with delicate perfume. When used with used with Odor Wonder Powder the conditions of the body become perfect. If you can spare 50 cents extra, order this luxury. 50 cents postpaid.

(7) Wonder Foot Powder keeps the feet dainty. 50 cents, postpaid.

(8) Wonder Wash. A shampoo to clean from dandruff and insure the health of the hair and scalp. 50 cents postpaid.

(9) Shell Pink Creme will give light brown girls beautiful pink cheeks without made-up appearance. 50 cents postpaid.

We guarantee all these Wonders as represented.

We give advice free about hair, skin and scalp.

Will send book an attractiveness free.

We will prove we are true business friends of colored people.

We require one agent for every locality and guarantee you against loss. Only $2 capital required.

Always write to M. B. Berger & Co., 2 Rector Street, New York. We market all the Chemical Wonder Company preparations.

THE CHAMPIONS OF OUR RACE.

By James Conway Jackson.

Oh, they tell of grim, old giants who fought in the days of old;
Of the knights who wore the gauntlets, of the many warriors bold;
And they rave about the brave men who looked danger in the face,
But we seldom hear a good word for the champions of our race.

Oh, they sing about the martyrs, and the heroes of the day;
The historians and the poets join in one great tuneful lay;
Everybody and his brother seem to have his proper place,
But there's few that give due honor to the champions of our race.

Who's the champions? you would ask me, since I seem to fume and fret—
They're the boys who fought our battles, they're the boys who toil and sweat:
Boys like Mitchell, Fortune, Trotter, and that grandold fighter, Chase,
They're the boys whose praise I'm singing; they're the champions of our race!

Preachers, educators, doctors, lawyers, we contrive to give a share,
But the men who fight our battles we think they can live on air.
Oh, we pay for white folks' papers with a free and easy grace,
But we're mighty slow to cash in to the champions of our race.

'Tis no easy thing to stand up in this Negro-hating age
And strike out right from the shoulder when our foes are blind with rage;
When our friends are either silent, or speak just to save their face,
'Tis no easy road to travel as the champions of our race.

Champions! Champions! That's a good name, and they'll deserve it, too,
For they're true as steel, and faithful—all except a very few.
So, then, let us as a people stand up bravely in our place,
And be faithful, true and loyal to the champions of our race.

HIGH STANDARD OF MORALITY.

That the young men of Washington should set a high standard of morality to young men of the country, in the matter of pure and clean lives, was the thought expressed by Prof. L. B. an audience of 300 men at a special meeting of the colored men's branch of the Y. M. C. A. at the Howard Theater Sunday. The remarks of the speaker were received with hearty applause throughout. Charles Moody, a missionary from Africa, gave an interesting and graphic description of the efforts of Stanley and Livingstone to Christianize the barbaric tribes of Central Africa. The speaker stated that many had laid down their lives for the cause of Christianity in this wild region, but such a condition was no barrier to others. In the particular belt of which Mr. Moody spoke, the missionaries succeeded in educating over 75,000 of the inhabitants. Many crude thatched-roof churches were converted into habitable buildings from bricks which the natives had been taught to make.

On next Sunday at 3 o'clock the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, former candidate for the Presidency of the United States, will address the men, as will also Dr. C. A. Barbour, an eloquent divine of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Bryan is a devout Y. M. C. A. man, and his talk, with that of Dr. Barbour, is looked forward to with the greatest of pleasure. The L'Allegro Glee Club will render several selections.

NEGRO INVADERS DISPOSSESS 220 WHITE FAMILIES

St. Philip's Church Trustees Acquire Twenty-Six Buildings in One Block.

APARTMENT TENANTS ARE TOLD TO MOVE

Harlem Taxpayers' Association Loses Fight to Prevent Wave of Black Migration.

SALE CONFIRMED BY COURT

New Owners Turn Out Occupants of Houses from Nos. 107 to 145 West 135th Street.

NEW YORK, April 5.—By the sale to the trustees of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, a Negro congregation, twenty six-story flat buildings, from No. 107 to No. 145 West 135th street, now occupied by 220 white families, were thrown open to Negro occupancy yesterday, when dispossess notices were served upon the tenants by the new owners.

As a result of this threatened invasion of the district by Negroes, after the bitter fight waged for many months by the Harlem Taxpayers' Association, of which John G. Taylor is president, considerable bitterness is manifested by residents in the vicinity. It was announced last night that legal steps will be taken in an effort to prevent the migration of Negroes to the neighborhood.

Meanwhile several of the white families have vacated their homes, and others are preparing to follow. Several Negro families moved into the apartments vacated and scores of Negro families are ready to move into the district as soon as vacancies occur. The property is being managed by Nail & Parker, a Negro real estate firm, at No. 25 West 133d street, who have scores of applications from Negroes for apartments in the property just acquired by the church, at a cost of $620,000.

Dispossess White Tenants.

The deal was completed on Dec. 19, 1909, but the details of the transaction did not become public until just before the order of sale was confirmed by the court on Monday last. Ten minutes later preparations to dispossess the white tenants were entered upon, and the last of the dispossess notices were served upon the white tenants yesterday.

The property in question now belongs to St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, at No. 213 West 134th street. The church trustees acquired that property about a year ago, moving from West Thirtieth street, where they owned a lot of land, with a church building and other improvements, numbered from 115 to 131. This property was traded in for $450,000 to Messrs. Shaff & Silverman, operating under the firm name of the Chase Realty Company. Whether the remainder of $170,000 paid for the West 135th street property was paid in cash or in notes secured by mortgage does not appear.

When the sale was confirmed, Howard C. Taylor, secretary of the Harlem Taxpayers' Association, wrote to Bishop Greer, requesting him if possible to take such steps as would insure the district named from a wholesale invasion. The Bishop is reported to have sent a reply to the effect that he was powerless to act in the premises, inasmuch as the property had been legally acquired by the Negro congregation and the transaction had been confirmed in court. He said if the association desired to enjoin the negroes from entering the district it must act independently of the church authorities, who could have no interest in the issue thus raised.

The officers of the association, while they admitted that they were handicapped in their efforts to prevent the invasion, are hopeful that some plan will be evolved before the end of next week by which the Negro invasion of the district will be effectually stayed. The lawyers of the association, backed up by the moral support of the membership, are seeking some way out of the difficulty.

Considerable indignation was expressed last night among the residents of the south side of 135th street, between Lenox and Seventh avenues, over the turn of affairs, which gave to many of them a distinct shock when they heard the news. The tenants who are now compelled to seek other quarters are protesting bitterly. While many families already have moved, some two hundred others are hoping that the Taxpayers' Association may find a way to stop proceedings indefinitely.—New York Herald.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD.

(By Rounder.)

If you want to see two twin attendants at the Hiawatha every night, go there and see how Drs. Gray and Curtis enjoy the "moving" show.

* * *

There is one seat always reserved for the son of the Sage of Anacostia. The son of this old veteran never fails to enjoy the music and the pictures.

* * *

Well, Jesse Foster will not change from his old ways. He is a good workman, and were it not for Miss Robinson I don't know what the people would do. You can always rely on Miss Robinson if she is not interrupted by Jesse.

* * *

Jim Ross is in the city. I saw him at Howard last Monday night. Ross has not changed any. Charlie Barnes is of the opinion that he is a man now. I never laughed so much in my life as I did at Howard's Monday night.

* * *

My old friend, Fontaine Peyton, intends to leave the city. Well, Peyton is a good lawyer, and I hope that he will be successful in his new field of labor.

* * *

Recorder Lincoln Johnson is a matter of fact individual. He doesn't care for any one. He is taking life easy.

* * *

There is one man in this city by the name of George Murray. He keeps a drug store, corner First and D streets southwest. George is a man without a foe. When a man can live without an enemy he is too good to be upon earth. Well, George Murray is that man. He is a genial fellow, and the boys go to see him as if he were a piece of sugar.

I heard a friend of his remark last Sunday that George would have the largest funeral of any man in the city if he should die. Well, he is not quite ready to die yet.

* * *

The Emancipation Day parades have been abolished, but the boys are collecting the money, just the same. They generally begin about January, and collect up to the day of the celebration. This is an easy way to live. But what do the boys care. They want money and they don't care how they get it.

* * *

Mr. J. C. Asbery, who is organizing a new order of Odd Fellows, is making a great headway. He expects to have members to the number of 20,000 by the last of the year.

* * *

I understand from W. C. Martin that there is to be a marching club organized in connection with the Odd Fellows. My friend Jones is to be one of the captains if his rheumatism leaves him.

* * *

Candidates for the Police Court judgeship continue to spring up.

If a man is willing to right an apparent wrong why should he be prosecuted? Is John W. Patterson guilty of a wrong? If what he says is correct the government has no case against him, the remedy of the alleged injured party is in a court of equity, which will be the result of the prosecution against him. The people should hold their judgment until the matter is heard in court. It is not good policy to condemn a man because others do so. Then again no man is guilty of an offense because he has been indicted. The question is, Has Mr. Patterson committed a wrong? I am not one of those to believe all I hear. There are two sides to all questions, no matter what they may be.

Someone at Howard University wants some one's place. The dismissal of young Gregory and Washington is being roundly condemned. I shall be glad when we get men in positions who have nerve. What became of the colored trustees on the board of Howard University? Because the President saw a wrong and the board didn't, is there any reason why the President should be sustained? There is a very weak faculty at Howard. The faculty will not disagree with the President no matter how wrong he is. Has President Thirkield ever supported a man for a position in the university who had been charged with a similar offense that he recommended the dismissal of two teachers? I would like to know, because Christians and moralists should be consistent in everything. I feel confident that the President of Howard University has made a blunder that he will see.

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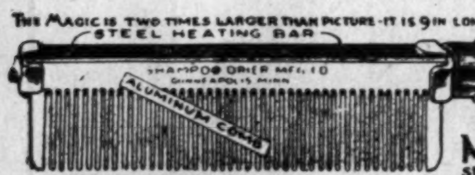
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The Aluminum Comb is easily detached from the heating bar, then, after the bar is heated the comb goes back into place and is held by a turn of the handle.

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Can you do it up in any of the charming styles, so it will stay, and make you proud of it?
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If you cannot say YES to all of the above questions, then you need

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ENGLAND'S LIGHTHOUSES.

The Seven Districts Are Controlled by a Board Known as the "Elder Brethen."

The lighthouse service of England is controlled by a board composed of thirteen "elder brethren." When a vacancy occurs one of the "younger brethren" is selected by the "elder brethren" to fill it. The position is for life, and the salary is £500 a year. Any commanding officer of the navy or master of the merchant marine is eligible for election as one of the "younger brethren" by the "elder brethren." There is no salary attached to the position, but they are eligible for election as one of the "elder brethren."

England is divided into seven lighthouse districts, each in charge of a superintendent. The superintendents are persons who enter the service as apprentices at the age of thirteen and have worked up to the position of master on board of a steam tender. They are selected for the position of superintendent by the "elder brethren." A superintendent has control of his district [illegible]

Lightkeepers are appointed for life. They enter the service between the ages of nineteen and twenty-eight, and their salaries are regulated according to length of service and not according to station. Lightkeepers as well as the other employees of the lighthouse service are pensioned when too old to perform duty. There is a regular lightship service, also for life, and the officers are selected from the men. The men enter between the ages of nineteen and twenty-eight, but must have been at sea. They are then eligible to work up to lamplighter, mate and master. These men are pensioned when too old to serve.

BIZET AND HALEVY.

The Story of the Origin of a Popular Air in "Carmen."

Bizet, the composer of the world famous opera "Carmen," and Halevy, his librettist, once occupied apartments whose outer doors opened on the same landing. As soon as he had finished an air Bizet would hasten to submit it to his neighbor, who subjected it to the most severe criticism. From morning to night the piano resounded in the composer's apartments. One night Bizet finished a dramatic bit in which he flattered himself he had successfully sketched the pride of a triumphant toreador after a successful bullfight. But Halevy listened in silence and showed but a moderate enthusiasm. Bizet, somewhat piqued, asked the cause of this coldness.

"It's good, I admit," said Halevy. "In fact, it's too good. It lacks movement; it lacks snap—in short, it's not popular enough."

"Not popular enough!" shouted the piqued composer. "Do you want to write for the slums?" He went out in a huff, but soon relented and in an hour returned with another air. "Listen to this," said he. "Here is my toreador idea written down to your popular level." It was indeed the song of the toreador and the only one which on the first night received an encore and seemed to move the first night audience from its torpor.

A BYRON STATUE.

It Was Made to Be Placed In Westminster Abbey, but Was Refused by the Dean.

Many years ago some admirers of Lord Byron raised a subscription for a monument to the poet to be placed in Westminster abbey. Chantrey was requested to execute it, but on account of the smallness of the sum subscribed he declined, and Thorwaldsen was then applied to and cheerfully undertook the work.

In about 1833 the finished statue arrived at the customs house in London, but to the astonishment of the subscribers the dean of Westminster, Dr. Ireland, declined to give permission to have it set up in the abbey, and owing to this difficulty, which proved insurmountable, for Dr. Ireland's successor was of the same opinion, it remained for upward of twelve years in the customs house, when (1846) it was removed to the library of Trinity college, Cambridge.

The poet is represented in the statue of the size of life, seated on a ruin, with his left foot resting on the fragment of a column. In his right hand he holds a style up to his mouth, in his left a book, inscribed "Childe Harold." He is dressed in a frock coat and cloak. Beside him on the left is a skull, above which is the Athenian owl. The likeness is, of course, posthumous. Thorwaldsen was born Nov. 19, 1770, and died on March 24, 1844.—Exchange.

A LAD OF MYSTERY.

"That Awful Boy Jones," Who Tormented Queen Victoria.

For a little while about the middle of the nineteenth century "that awful boy Jones" was the torment of Queen Victoria's life, and his short career in public contains a mystery which would try the mettle of Sherlock Holmes.

He was a barber's apprentice who in some unexplained way discovered a passage into Buckingham palace, with which he alone was acquainted. When he was first found trespassing he was gently admonished and sent home. Soon after he was encountered again in the palace. He would not tell how he obtained access. Again he was sent home, and again he reappeared.

Once he calmly admitted that he had been lodging in the palace for a fortnight. He had laid snug during the day, sleeping in the royal apartments, and at night had wandered from room to room, helping himself to the food left over from royal repasts. He had seen the queen repeatedly and indeed had never been far from her.

The matter was considered so serious that the boy was summoned before a special meeting of the privy council. He refused to give any account of his secret. Soon after he disappeared, and it is supposed that he was removed under state protection.—London Globe.

Grant In the Saddle.

Grant was at his best in the saddle. The one real record that he made for himself at the academy, the one time that he excelled all his fellows, was at the final mounted exercises of his graduating class, when, riding a famous horse named York, he was called upon to clear the leaping bar that the gruff old riding master had placed higher than a man's head. He dashed out from his place in the ranks, a smooth faced, slender young fellow on a powerful chestnut sorrel, and galloped down the opposite side of the hall, turned and went directly at the bar, the great horse increasing his pace as he neared it, and then, as if he and his rider were one, rising and clearing it with a magnificent bound. The leap is still recorded at the academy as "Grant's upon York."—St. Nicholas.

A Singular Marriage Custom.

The Kurds have a very curious and somewhat dangerous marriage custom, which one would think would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. The husband, surrounded by a bodyguard of twenty or thirty young men, carries his wife home on his back in a scarlet cloth and is desperately assaulted the whole way by a number of girls. Sticks and stones are hurled at the bridegroom, who in the coming home with his bride can hardly be considered a very happy man, for the irate amazons often inflict on him marks which he carries to the grave. It may be that among the lady pursuers are some of the bridegroom's former "flames," who turn the mock attack into downright earnest to avenge slighted love.

Quite a Comfort.

"There was a time when they put men in jail for debt," said the bill collector severely.

"Well," answered the fretted citizen, "I don't know but a good, stout jail, where your creditors couldn't send in cards or call you up on the telephone, would be a great deal of a comfort."—Washington Star.

Experience Would Tell.

"I want an easy chair," said the householder, entering the store.

"Yes, sir," said the salesman. "What sort?"

"I don't know yet," was the answer. "Let me look into the boss' office and see what he has. He ought to be a judge."—Buffalo Express.

A Marrying Man.

"Are you a marrying man?" was asked of a somber looking gentleman at a recent reception.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply; "I'm a clergyman."

Talent creates a work; genius keeps it from dying.—Emerson.

UTILITY OF HANDKERCHIEFS.

Their Dainty Designs Make Them Useful For Perfecting Any Amount of Adornment For the Person.

Apart from their more obvious use, pocket handkerchiefs can be turned to a variety of uses, and as handkerchiefs of the present day are of such dainty design the articles of which they form the foundation are as ornamental as useful. So simple that even a child can be set to work and find pleasure in accomplishing the task is the making of afternoon tea cloths. Children are especially fascinated if some of their own special handkerchiefs are employed and never look upon the stitches as drudgery. Four handkerchiefs are required, and they are kept apart by strips of insertion, and the finishing touches are put by sewing on a border of lace to match the insertion. For a large size tea cloth nine handkerchiefs could be used in three rows of three. The same kind of handkerchief makes a useful and elegant mob cap, which the housewife who values her tresses should don when she engages in dusty work. Mark a circle nearly as large as the handkerchief and machine along it the edges of folded piece of fairly wide tape. Pass a drawstring of narrow tape through the fold and draw it up. Tie a bow with long ends so that the handkerchief can be spread flat when laundered.

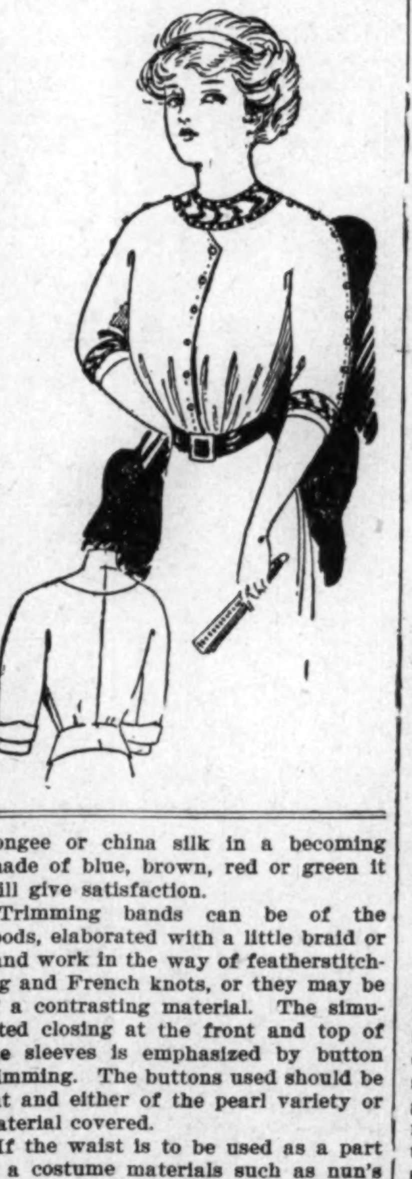
Large sized handkerchiefs of the Prunella make can be turned to account in making an apron of good size for housework, yet of such dainty appearance that it need not be doffed for visitors. Use two handkerchiefs. Cut one in half straight across and sew the cut edge to the other one. Cut off the opposite border of the whole handkerchief and turn it to account for the band. Cut the remaining half of the handkerchief into bib and pockets and, if possible, arrange also for shoulder straps.

SPRING WAIST MODEL.

Latest Paris Design Is Collarless and Has Very Little Trimming.

Women need so many waists in order to appear well at all times that the majority of them are always pleased to find a new model that can be made without a great deal of work. The one piece blouse that Paris has gone mad over and that American women have taken up with equal enthusiasm can be turned out very quickly and successfully. A design for a waist of this character is shown in the drawing and will be pretty carried out in almost any material.

To copy it for the average person requires about two and one-quarter yards of goods thirty-six inches wide or one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide. This style of waist is suitable for wear with a coat suit or to combine with a skirt of the same material to form a costume intended for business or morning wear. In connection with a tailored suit a wash taffeta, pongee or china silk in a becoming shade of blue, brown, red or green it will give satisfaction.



Trimming bands can be of the goods, elaborated with a little braid or band work in the way of featherstitching and French knots, or they may be of a contrasting material. The simulated closing at the front and top of the sleeves is emphasized by button trimming. The buttons used should be flat and either of the pearl variety or material covered.

If the waist is to be used as a part of a costume materials such as nun's veiling, cashmere, henrietta, French serge and chiffon broadcloth should be selected. For these materials silk will make a pretty trimming, and a knife plaited frill of net or chiffon may be arranged to outline the yoke, sleeve bands and simulated front closing. The skirt to combine with this waist must be plain and have the long, straight lines that are now fashionable.

Using Felt Hats.

Before putting away the winter hats collect those of old felt and turn them to account. From them you can make pot lifters, iron holders, polishers for waxed floors, mats on which to stand potted plants and rounds to paste on legs of chairs and tables to stop scratches.

PLANET PROBLEMS.

We Really Know Very Little Even About the Larger Heavenly Bodies.

"The amount of ignorance not yet removed concerning the planets is very great," writes E. S. Grew. "We do not know, for example, whether the planet Venus rotates. If it does it may possibly have a life and a vegetation like our own, though we suspect that it is clothed in eternal cloud. Of Saturn's rings we cannot say whether they consist of millions of tiny moons like brickbats or whether they may be even smaller still—a veil of shining dust. Of Jupiter we can only say that it is covered with clouds, though of their substance we know nothing, and, according to Professor Lowell and Sir William Huggins, some of the bands we see on it may be rifts in the clouds revealing the body of the planet. Little lines crisscross these bands. Photographs of Jupiter taken at Flagstaff observatory seem to indicate that these lines, too, are the upper clouds of Jupiter.

"But whenever we see a planet we see it badly. Even Mars, the most clearly revealed of them all, is constantly obscured by a refracting haze, so that even of the famous 'canals,' though nearly 500 in number, only a few are perceptible at a time, and an unskilled observer would probably not make them out at all. Sandstorms, sometimes snowstorms, sweep the surface of the planet, and because the winds of Mars are very gentle and slow moving these occurrences take a long time to pass by."—London Family Herald.

HE AMUSED THE CUBS.

Then the Young Lions Took a Turn at Amusing Him.

A negro attached to an African hunting party met with a curious adventure, says an English paper. Wandering one day from camp, he surprised two lion cubs at play and thoughtlessly commenced to amuse them. He was only too successful. The big cubs gamboled fearlessly about him and to his dismay refused to desist when he wished to leave them.

Realizing the danger to which he would be exposed should the mother appear, he began to run, but the cubs refused to be shaken off and in their play scratched his legs in fearful fashion.

That the creatures were thoroughly enjoying themselves was evident from their manifestations of delight, and before long their unusual cries brought a lioness leaping to the spot.

Trembling in every limb, the negro faced the growling animal, while the cubs continued to jump up at him, eager for further caresses. The enraged lioness moved round uneasily in a circle, man and beast keeping their eyes steadily on each other. Several times the lioness crouched to spring, but the man, from fear, never shifted his gaze.

At length, after what seemed an age, when the negro was ready to drop from exhaustion, the animal suddenly called her cubs away and disappeared into the surrounding scrub.

An Artist's Struggles.

Professor von Herkomer, the famous painter, had such a struggle to gain a living in his early days that had it not been for his inexhaustible stock of patience and self confidence he would probably have abandoned art entirely. He sold his first picture for 2 guineas and later on earned for a short time a couple of pounds weekly for a woodcut which he supplied to a comic paper. This modest salary coming to a stop, he was at his wits' end to know what to do. He applied to a troupe of minstrels for an engagement as zither player, but in vain, and then took to designing carpets. For some years he battled with poverty, achieving no success until he obtained employment on a weekly illustrated journal.—London Globe.

First Oil Well.

In the year 1859 E. L. Drake of Titusville, Pa., drove the first oil well. Like other pioneers, he was regarded as a dreamer or a fool, and people laughed at the idea of tapping a subterranean oil lake. It was only by pretending that he was in search of a bed of salt that he was able to get drillers to work for him. When the borer had reached a depth of about seventy feet Drake found his anticipations realized, and he was the possessor of an oil well which, with the aid of a hand pump, yielded him twenty-five barrels a day.—New York American.

Malacca Sticks.

The most costly walking sticks come from the Malay archipelago, and the most highly prized stick is the malacca cane. To insure straightness these sticks are reared in glass tubes. A good malacca should be a yard long, not less than an inch in diameter at the upper end, perfectly straight and smooth and of a very dark chocolate color, slightly mottled. It should be used delicately, for the lacquer which gives it its beautiful gloss is easily chipped.—London Graphic.

But They Can.

Mrs. Muggins—When a girl is married she is apt to think her troubles are over. Mrs. Buggins—Yes; she does not seem to realize that things can go amiss with a Mrs.—Philadelphia Record.

Relief.

"My patience is taxed very often."

"Well, I notice you get relief in the usual way."

"What's that?"

"Swearing it off."—Baltimore American.

A PHANTOM COACH.

It Is a Messenger of Death to a Well Known English Family.

Up the drive of a certain manor house situated in one of the southwest counties of England a phantom coach with spectral horses and driver is always heard or seen prior to the death of the head of the family or of some important member of it.

On one occasion of quite recent years a number of gentlemen and two ladies who formed a portion of the house party at Christmas were startled on their return at dusk to hear the sounds of several horses' hoofs coming up the drive. Upon turning, all the party saw an old fashioned coach with a team of four white horses advancing toward them. They drew aside, and as the coach passed them the two ladies screamed and fell almost fainting in the arms of their companions. One was the daughter of the house.

All retired to rest about 11 o'clock, some, no doubt, to think over the mysterious appearance of the coach and others to sleep. Early in the morning a telegram, which had been dispatched too late the previous night for delivery, came to hand, conveying the intelligence that the only son of the house had been drowned while wild fowling in the fens.

It was nearly forty years before that the coach had last been seen, although seventeen years previously it had been heard to drive up to the front door and away again down the avenue in the middle of the night. On this occasion the head of the family had died in his sleep the next night.

THE FATA MORGANA.

Conditions That Must Obtain to Allow of Its Production.

The fata morgana is a singular aerial phenomenon akin to the mirage. It is seen in many parts of the world, but most frequently and in greatest perfection at the strait of Messina, between Sicily and Italy. So many conditions must coincide, however, that even there it is of comparatively rare occurrence. To allow of its production the sun must be at an angle of forty-five degrees with the water, both sky and sea must be calm and the tidal current sufficiently strong to cause the water in the center to rise higher than on the edges of the strait. When these conditions are fully met the observer on the heights of Calabria, looking toward Messina, will behold a series of rapidly changing pictures, sometimes of most exquisite beauty.

Castles, colonnades, successions of beautiful arches, palaces, cities, with houses and streets and church domes, mountains, forests, grottoes, will appear and vanish, to be succeeded perhaps by fleets of ships, sometimes placidly sailing over the deep, sometimes inverted, while a halo like a rainbow surrounds every image. It is supposed that the images are due to the irregular refractive powers of the different layers of air above the sea, which magnify, repeat and distort the objects on the Sicilian shore beyond, but to the Italians these singular appearances are the castles of the Princess Morgana, and the view of them is supposed to bring good fortune to the beholder.

The Florin.

The florin, one of the most famous of modern coins, originated in Florence. Some say that it gave the name to the city, while others assert that it was first so called because it had on it a flower de luce, from the Italian fiorone, or flower, for the same reason that an English silver piece is called a crown or certain gold pieces in France indifferently a napoleon or a louis or the ten dollar gold piece in America an eagle. Two countries, Austria and Holland, have retained the florin as a unit of monetary value, taking it at a time when it was very universal in Europe, its usage having been rendered general by the financial supremacy of the little states of northern Italy and the imperfect coinage system of the other countries of the continent.

Reputations.

"The autocrat," remarked the recondite person, "made a remark the import of which escaped me until the other day. He said, 'Many a man has a reputation because of the reputation he expects to have some day.'"

"That's not a half bad remark," suggested the practical person, "but my son—just out of college, you know, and in the habit of thinking humpbacked thoughts, as it were—said something only this morning that appealed to me. 'Some men,' he said, 'get a reputation and keep it; other men get a reputation and make it keep them.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rare Self Control.

"He's a remarkable man. When he sees an unfamiliar word he looks it up in the dictionary and finds out what it means."

"Nothing so remarkable about that."

"Yes, but he doesn't try to lug it into conversation right away."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Her Composition.

"How could he have married that termagant wife of his? I don't see what she was made of."

"That is the answer. She was maid of money."—Baltimore American.

Easily Remembered.

Waiter—Beg pardon, sir, but the gentleman at this table usually remembers me. Mr. McTavish—I've nae doot o' that, ma mannie. Why, you're quite a comic.—London Telegraph.

Who has deceived thee as often as thyself?—Franklin.

JAS. H. STEWART, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Holding Probate Court.
No. 17794, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas L. Blanford, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of March A. D., 1912; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of March, 1911.

Ellen R. Blanford,
135 O St. N. W.

Attest: James Tanner,
Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Jas. A. Stewart, Attorney.

THOMAS WALKER, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding Probate Court.

No. 17513, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of Andrew Ambush, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March, A. D. 1912; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1911.

Thomas Walker,
506 Fifth St. N. W.

Attest: James Tanner,
Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thomas Walker, Attorney.

Colored Athletics.

Commissioner Rudolph has designated Prof. C. Edward Beckett, of the physical department of the Central Y. M. C. A., as chairman of the committee in charge of the municipal track and field games on July 4th. Mr. E. B. Henderson has been made chairman of the committee in charge of the municipal games for colored boys on July 4th, and he has selected Messrs. Lewis E. Johnson, Garnet C. Wilkinson, G. Smith Wormley and J. Moria Saunders as members of the committee.

The medals for the events are very costly and beautiful, gold, silver and bronze. The track and field sports on last July 4th were about the only phases of the municipal celebration that our young people took part in, and owing to the lateness with which the matter was decided upon the events were not as largely attended as could be wished for, although the competition was interesting and close.

Five years ago Mr. Henderson wrote to Commissioner Macfarland of the success of athletic games conducted by the municipal authorities on the Boston Common, and expressed the desire to see such games conducted here. The Commissioner thanked the writer for the suggestion, and not long thereafter the Evening Star published an article in which ideas for a municipal meet were put forth. Athletic games are featured at various times throughout the day at many parks in the city of New York, Bos-

Events will be arranged to afford sport for public schools, athletic league, scholastic and club or unattached athletes and will probably take place at 10:30 A. M. on the campus of Howard University.

Colored citizens are invited to contribute to the fund for the safe and sane celebration.

The Inter-Scholastic Athletic Association handbook will be published in July. Over 10,000 copies will be gotten out and will be sent to institutions for members of our race throughout the country. Athletic clubs, schools and athletes desiring team pictures inserted therein must get the pictures to the editor of the Handbook, at 406 You street northwest, Washington, D. C. The team must present a neat, uniformed appearance, and the athletes should be grouped well. All pictures, records of games, and matters of general interest must be sent in by May 30.

A boxing tournament will be conducted for the special classes of truants and incorrigibles in the colored schools. Mr. Robert Brown's class and Mr. Leon Perry's class will contest.

Does Not Materialize

The Columbia Steamboat Company which was to run an excursion boat on the Potomac River this summer, has failed in its undertaking. The promoters of the promoters of the enterprise have been defeated and the boat will not make its appearance.

Howard University Successful in Debates.

Judging from the remarkable results of its two teams arguing successfully on different sides of the same question in widely seperated cities with different opponents, Howard University has two debating teams which can successfully defend both sides of a proposition.

On Friday evening, a debating team from Atlanta University argued with a Howard University team in this city. The question was: "Whether the States should incorporate in the legislative systems the principle of the initiative and referendum." Howard University took the affirmative, and was declared the winner.

At almost the same hour, another Howard University team was arguing against the Fisk University speakers at Nashville, Tenn., taking the negative side of the same question, and so logically and forcefully did they argue that they were declared the winners.

Teams from Howard University have won six consecutive debates within the last two years. The team which debated in this city Friday evening was composed of F. H. Wimberly, S. T. Kelly and C. B. Washington. Atlanta University was represented by F. F. Abrams, Thomas J. Henry and R. B. Jefferson.

The judges in the local debate were William Knowles Cooper of the Y. M. C. A., Prof. E. C. Williams of the M Street High School and Prof. Frank O'Hara of the Catholic University.

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Bethel Literary.

Despite the inclemency of the weather last Tuesday evening the meeting of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association was well attended. The Richard Literary Club presented a symposium on "Woman in Civilization," a quartette from the popular L'Allegro Glee Club sang several selections and Mr. John Williams rendered a very pleasing solo.

Mr. A. S. Puckett discussed "Woman in Law and Government;" Miss Rachel E. Guy, "Woman in the Home," and Mr. S. M. Dudley, "Woman in Religion." Each speaker handled their subject admirably, setting a very high and deserving standard for woman. The discussion which followed the reading of the papers was spirited, most of the participants, however, agreeing in the main with the propositions advanced by the speakers.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Richards Literary Club.

SUIT WON BY TEACHER.

Test Case on Salary Increase Decided for Miss Lynch—Twenty-five Others Filed—Reversal of Comptroller Tracewell by Justice Barnard, in District Supreme Court, Awards Accrued Amount Claimed as Due Under Law Allowing Yearly Raise to $1,800 Limit.

Following a decision Friday, April 7th, by Justice Barnard, of the District Supreme Court, sustaining the test suit of Miss Milured Dean, the high school teacher against the District to recover $113.99, claimed to be due her upon last December's salary, 25 other high school teachers launched a contest in the same court for an increase in salary. As in the case just concluded, the new suit is brought in the name of only one teacher. The plaintiff is Miss Sarah P. Lynch.

In the declaration, filed through Attorney A. S. Worthington, who won for Miss Dean, it is claimed that by a proper construction of the law teachers of the plaintiff's grade—Group A, class 6—are entitled to an annual increase of $100 until their salary reaches the $1,800 mark. Miss Lynch says that she has been a high school teacher since September, 1902, and that she made a demand under the law approved May 18, 1910, for the increase alleged to be due, and that her demand was refused.

Allows Full Amount Asked.

The plaintiff specifically claims that there is $420 still due her under this construction of the law. She says that for the period running from May 18, 1910, to June 30 following she was paid at the rate of $120 per month, whereas she says she should have received $170; that from then on she was paid at the rate of $130, when she should have got $180.

Only the high school teachers are interested in the present suit. They are determined to fight the matter through all the District courts if necessary. The subject is said to be complicated by several knotty legal questions.

In Miss Dean's case the teachers took exception to a ruling of Comptroller Tracewell to the effect that they were entitled to pay only for services actually performed, and that the board of education had no power to apportion the salaries of the teachers between them and their substitutes. The teachers had been accustomed to putting substitutes in their places during leaves of absence and releasing a portion of their salaries to them.

The court, in overruling the contention of the comptroller, says:

"I am disposed to hold that the board has implied power, if not express power, under the act, not only to employ substitutes, but to provide for their payment by the regulation known as No. 43, for at least such temporary absence of the regular teacher as is shown in this case, occassioned by sickness. I, therefore, find in favor of the plaintiff and award her judgment for the amount."

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